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RUSSIAN DEMAND ON BERLIN ISSUE

West To Take Dispute Before UN

Paris, September 26.
The United States, Great Britain and France announced on Sunday they will refer to the United Nations Security Council the decision taken at a conference of the Foreign Ministers in London on September 24.
A communiqué issued later said the Western note would go to Russia, setting out fully their position and informing Russia.
"In view of the insistence of the Soviet Government upon maintaining a blockade the matter will be referred to the Security Council."
The communiqué said the Western Governments agreed that Saturday's Russian note was unsatisfactory.
The note had not yet been made public, but Tass, the official Soviet news agency, broadcast on Sunday morning a statement suggesting that Russia should have exclusive control over the air corridors from the Western zones of Germany to Berlin.—Associated Press.

Tories Confident Of Return In 1950

London, September 26.
Down, but not out, Britain's Conservative Party is ready to bet its last threepence on the chance it will be returned to power in 1950.
Seriously, the Conservatives are prepared for higher stakes. Within two months recently, they raised a £1,000,000 for an election campaign which is two years away.

Like minority parties everywhere, they have their problems. Should the Conservatives continue under the old high command with Winston Churchill as their Generalissimo?
Should they seek an entirely different leadership in the hope of wooing and winning the odd millions of independents who make the difference between victory and defeat?
The question may be decided at the Conservatives' annual conference on October 7. It may prove to be Churchill's toughest fight to retain the mantle of party leadership.

Typhoon By-Passes Hong Kong

The typhoon which swept northwards across northern Luzon on Friday night missed Hong Kong by 135 miles yesterday afternoon.
It passed south of the Colony at 3 p.m. yesterday and entered the South China coast, midway between Macao and Kowloon, after midnight.
As there was danger of the typhoon passing close to Hong Kong, several naval ships left harbour on Saturday night for Junk Bay. Commercial vessels also left their normal berths for typhoon moorings at Kowloon Bay and off Stonecutters Island.
Because of the typhoon threat to commercial vessels, the Kowloon airport was closed. Only one plane—a Pan-American aircraft—landed from Manila. Train services between Kowloon and Canton were not affected.
Several ships due here yesterday remained at sea to avoid being buffeted by the rough sea near Hong Kong.

Wind Velocity

The average wind velocity up to 3 p.m. yesterday was 25 miles an hour with isolated gusts of between 40 and 35 miles an hour. At 4 p.m. the Royal Observatory registered a gust of 43 miles an hour.
At Kai Tak gusts up to 58 miles an hour were prevalent throughout the morning.
Bus and tramway services continued throughout the day.
Both the Star and Yau-mai ferry companies maintained restricted cross harbour services from 12.15 p.m. onwards after the hoisting of the No. 8 Signal (indicating that winds of gale force were expected from the southeast).
The Star Ferry hoisted the Red Flag shortly after 12 noon warning the public that the service was liable to be suspended at any moment.
All small craft, sampans, motor-boats, junks, and sailing boats scurried to the Yau-mai and Causeway Bay Typhoon Shelters.
Only one ship in the harbour called for assistance yesterday. She was the ss. City of Yokohama off Stonecutters Island. A salvage tug was sent to her at 7 a.m. to repair a winch.

Blockade To Be Lifted For Control Of Traffic UP TO WESTERN ALLIES

Moscow, September 26.
Russia today demanded control of all traffic—air, land and water—between Berlin and the outside world as a prerequisite to solution of the Berlin situation.
It depends on the Western powers, said an authorised statement by Tass, the Russian news agency, whether a satisfactory agreement will be reached on the Berlin blockade.
Presenting the Soviet viewpoint on basic differences among the big four powers over the German crisis, an authorised statement by Tass appeared to leave it up to the Western powers whether negotiations in Moscow and Berlin will be resumed.

The statement said the Russians would agree to four-power control over Soviet currency in Berlin, provided the control does not extend to the surrounding Soviet zone.

The Russians said they would agree also to four-power control of trade between Berlin and the Western zones of Germany and other countries, including issuing of appropriate licences for such trade.

Want Control

But they insisted on control of all commercial air traffic as well as land and water traffic between Berlin and the Western zones.
The Tass statement followed closely receipt in Western capitals Saturday of the Soviet answer to last week's Western powers note on the Berlin situation.

Tass said the Soviet declaration of position was issued in view of the fact that reports on the four-power talks appearing in the Western press and statements of officials, including that of British Foreign Secretary Bevin in the House of Commons on September 22, do not give a correct picture of the situation in Berlin and of the aforesaid talks and frequently deceive public opinion.

The Soviet statement disclosed that Western power diplomats and Russian Government heads decided in Moscow last month on a four-power agreement to remove transport restrictions and at the same time to introduce Soviet zone currency throughout Berlin on the condition that an agreement be reached in Berlin by the four military governors.

Tass said the talks were not concluded because the military governors because the Western powers decided to bring several disagreements between the General Secretaries for discussion. Those disagreements concerned the three questions mentioned in the Russian declaration—on control of transport, currency and trade of Berlin.
Tass indicated the issue of regulating Berlin trade had been settled and only the control of air transport into Berlin from Western Germany and the functions of

the Berlin financial committee remain to be settled.
Russian demand for control of all commercial air transport to Berlin appeared Sunday a far greater price than the Western powers are willing to pay to get the Soviet blockade of Berlin lifted.

This was the outstanding point seen by authorities in Washington in the Moscow Radio broadcast of the Soviet version of how the Berlin crisis came about and the points of difference. State Department officials after preliminary consideration of the Tass statement declined immediate comment.

The complete text of the Tass statement on the Berlin situation follows:

Tass has been authorised to make a statement on the situation in Berlin and on negotiations which were held during August and September this year on this question between the governments of the USSR, the USA, Great Britain and France.

"This is all the more necessary since reports on this question which appeared in Anglo-American and French press as well as statements of official persons, including Mr. Bevin's speech in the House of Commons on September 22, do not give a true picture of the situation in Berlin and of the above mentioned negotiations and frequently mislead public opinion."

Violation

In its note addressed to the Governments of the United States, Great Britain and France of July 14 of this year, the Soviet Government declared the situation which had arisen in Berlin was the result of violation of the decisions adopted previously at the Potsdam conference as well as of the four-power agreement on the control machinery in Germany and in Berlin.

This violation consists of carrying out a separate currency reform by the three powers, introduction of special currency in Western sectors of Berlin, and in the policy of encumbering Germany.

Desire To Rule

The situation brought about by the separate actions of the Western powers means the three Governments are not content with their absolute rule in the Western zones of Germany but desire to rule simultaneously in monetary and financial matters in the Soviet occupation zone as well as by means of introducing their special currency in Berlin, which is in the centre of the Soviet zone of Germany and eventually to dislodge the USSR from there.
This compelled the Soviet command in Germany to take steps for restricting transport communication between Berlin and the Western occupation zones of Germany in order to safeguard interests of the German population and to protect the economic life of the Soviet zone against disorganisation.

Since at the close of the United Nations Conference on Germany, Great Britain and France agreed to support the USSR Government jointly to examine the situation in Berlin and broader issues involved in it, the Soviet Government agreed to this proposal.

As a result of negotiations held in Moscow in the course of August, the four Governments reached an understanding that the following measures would be carried out simultaneously, provided the four commanders-in-chief in Berlin reached agreement concerning their practical implementation.

First, recently introduced restrictions of transportation and trade between Berlin and the Western zones, as well as of movement of freight to and from the Soviet sector of Germany would be lifted and, secondly, simultaneously with this the German mark of the Soviet zone would be introduced as the only currency for Berlin, while the Western "B" mark would be withdrawn from circulation in Berlin.

Agreement

At the same time agreement was reached to the effect that introduction of the German mark of the Soviet Zone as the only currency for Berlin and a number of functions in regard to subsequent regulation of currency circulation in Berlin would be under quadripartite control.

The four commanders-in-chief in Berlin were accordingly instructed to work out concrete measures for implementing the understanding achieved in Moscow, and continuation of negotiations in Moscow on the other issues connected with the situation in Germany was envisaged.

Negotiations among the four commanders-in-chief, held in Berlin early in September, were not completed in view of the fact that the Governments of the United States, Great Britain and France resorted to certain differences that arose among the commanders-in-chief for joint examination with the USSR Government in Moscow.

(Continued on Page 12)

Honey Luxury In Britain

London, September 26.
Honey in Britain now is a luxury, costing 6/6d a lb.
Because of the cold summer, bee-keepers had their worst season for years. Hives which generally produce up to 40lbs. of honey a season are now producing none.
To help save the bees, the Ministry of Food is allotting bee-keepers a total of 20lbs. of sugar a season.—Reuter.

FE Trade Meeting On Oct. 6

New York, September 26.
It was announced today that a one-day Far East and Indian Trade Conference would be held in New York on October 6.

In making this announcement, Mr. H. Foyle, President of the Far East-American Association, said that, with the many vital issues relating to two-way trade with the Far East and India now pending, it was imperative that the closest co-operation and understanding be developed between Government and private business operations in this area.

Leading officials of both the United States Government and the Government of the Far East and India will participate in the conference. The morning session will be devoted to a discussion of the situation in China and the Philippines.

Sir Benegal Rama Rau, recently appointed Indian Ambassador to America, and Mr. C. Walter Butterworth, director of the Far Eastern Affairs Division of the State Department, will be some of the prominent speakers at the conference.

The afternoon forum will cover a discussion of India, Pakistan, Indonesia, Malaya, Japan and Siam. During this forum, representatives of government and industry will join in a panel discussion on existing conditions in the respective areas.

The conference will conclude with a reception in honour of the Far Eastern and Indian nationals in this country. In addition, members of Embassy and United Nations staff and representatives of commercial firms abroad will attend.—Reuter.

British Tailor Charged

Shanghai, September 26.
Mr. R. C. Fowles, the British owner of the Fowles tailoring and men's outfitting establishment, was released on bail yesterday afternoon after he was taken to the economic police headquarters for questioning on an alleged overcharging by the firm.

The British firm, reputed to be selling high-class imported clothing materials, was charged by the economic police with demanding tailoring rates four or five times higher than Chinese tailoring shops.
A police spokesman could not say whether Mr. Fowles will face prosecution at either the special tribunal or the local procurator's office. He added, however, that the case will be dealt with in accordance with the existing economic regulations.—Reuter.

The Weather

At noon GMT (5 p.m. HK Summer Time) the typhoon was centred 140 miles S of the Colony moving WNW at 6 knots. Its associated rough weather from N to S along the coast. Another trough is moving NE across the Eastern Sea followed by a surge of pressure over China.
Today's Forecast: Strong winds from a south westerly quarter, gradually rising to heavy at times with improvement during the afternoon.
Yesterday's Weather: Maximum 85.0 deg. F. Minimum 76.8 deg. F. Sunshine Nil.
Rainfall: 20.8 mm. (0.81 in.). Total since Jan. 1—2267.7 mm. (89.28 in.). As against an average of 1265.0 mm. (50.0 in.).
Headlines at 10 a.m. 4 p.m.
Daro at 10 a.m. 1008.3 1008.3 mbars
Equator 25.12 25.08 inches
Bal. Humidity 84 81 %
Dew-Point 78 76 deg. F.
Wind-Direction 100 120 deg.
Wind-Force 10 15 knots
Time 11.01
High 0125 7.1
Low 2130 2.1

Reds Launching Offensive In Manchuria Area

Shanghai, September 26.
With Tsinan in their grasp, Communist armies have launched an all-out offensive against Chinchow, the key Nationalist stronghold in the Manchurian corridor, about 125 miles south west of Mukden, and have opened a new front on the Shansi-Suiyuan border, according to pro-Government reports from North China today.

Three armies commanded by the Communist Commander-in-Chief in Manchuria, General Lin Biao, totalling approximately 60,000 men, began a converging movement on Chinchow yesterday morning from the north, west and north east under the cover of a violent artillery barrage and by this morning had reached points only five miles from the city limits, the dispatches admitted.

Savage fighting is said to be raging in the immediate surroundings of Chinchow as the Nationalist forces, supported by warplanes based in Mukden and Peiping attempt to stem the Communist onslaught.

Despite the steady approach of the din of battle, there is no panic among the population of the city and all able-bodied persons are said to be actively helping the military to erect defence works at strategic street intersections.
The commander of the city garrison today declared a state of emergency and imposed an 11-hour curfew.

Falling Back
Meanwhile, Government forces battling numerically superior Communist troops outside the walled city of Tsinan, 20 miles to the north, are said to be slowly falling back under the growing pressure.

One independent report described the situation as extremely critical, saying the Reds were momentarily expected to break into the city from the southwest. Red units are reported also to be less than 50 miles from Chinchow and Hingcheng, two other Nationalist strongholds in Manchuria.

The exact situation in Tsinan is still obscure. While the Communist Radio claims that the Shantung capital is now firmly in Red hands, Nanking says house-to-house fighting is still progressing within the walled city.

Unofficial Nationalist circles however have written off Tsinan as lost.

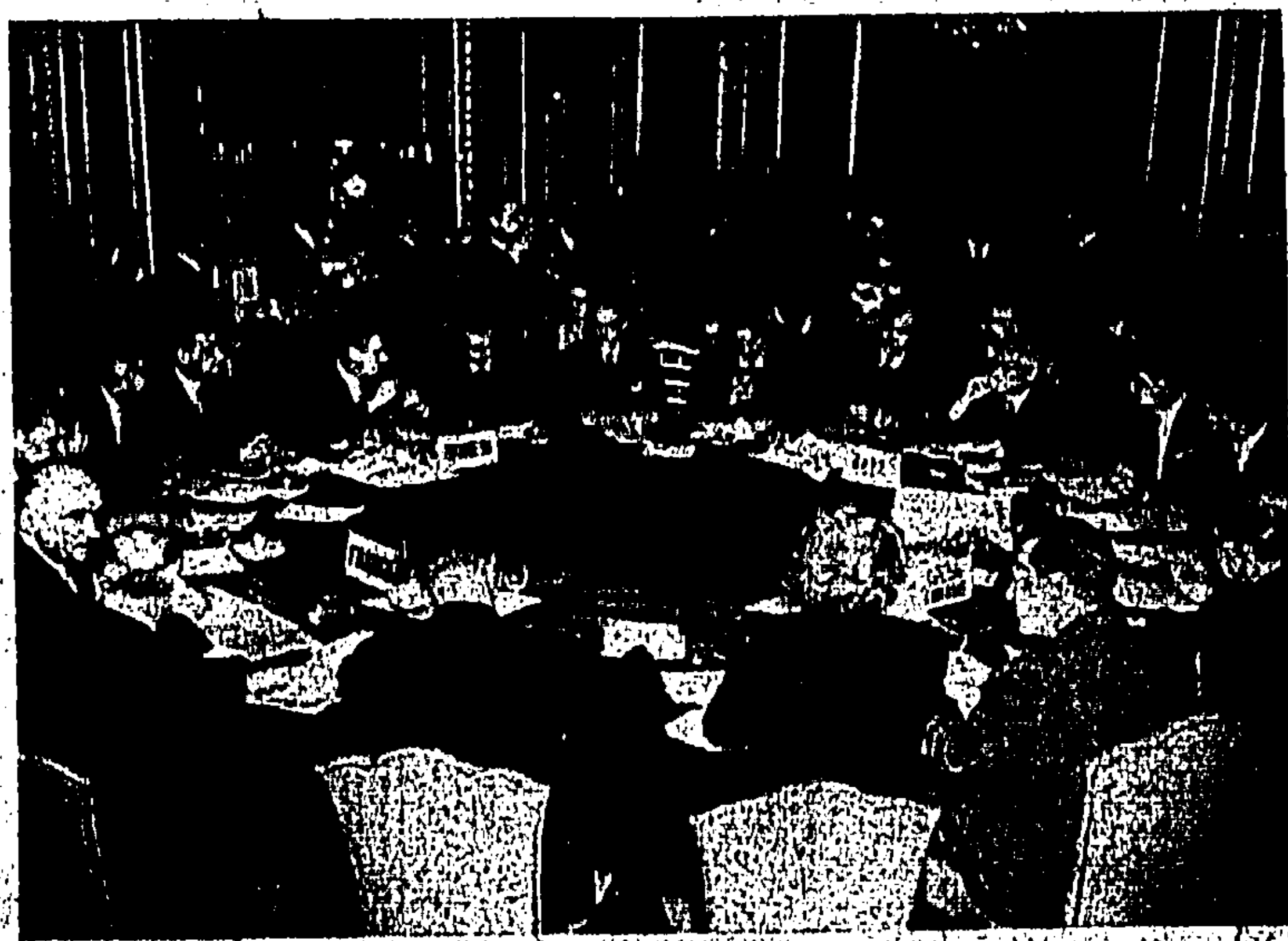
The Chinese Army organ, Peace Daily, reported today that two Nationalist armies, moving towards Tsinan from the south and south west, are expected to join forces shortly somewhere near Yenchow, on the Tientsin-Pukow railway, 40 miles to the south, and then be in a combined march on the capital.

Chinese reports also said that General Wang Yaowu, commander of Shantung Province, was killed with his top aide, during a last stand he made in Tsinan before the provincial capital fell to the Communists.—Reuter and United Press.

CHINA TO END DST ON SEPT. 30

Nanking, September 26.
The Executive Yuan has decided that daylight saving time should end at midnight on September 30 when clocks will be put back one hour. China would then again be only eight hours ahead of Greenwich Mean Time.
The Executive Yuan also passed last night a resolution adopting United Nations Day on October 24—as a Chinese national holiday.—Reuter-AAP.

Conference Breaks Down



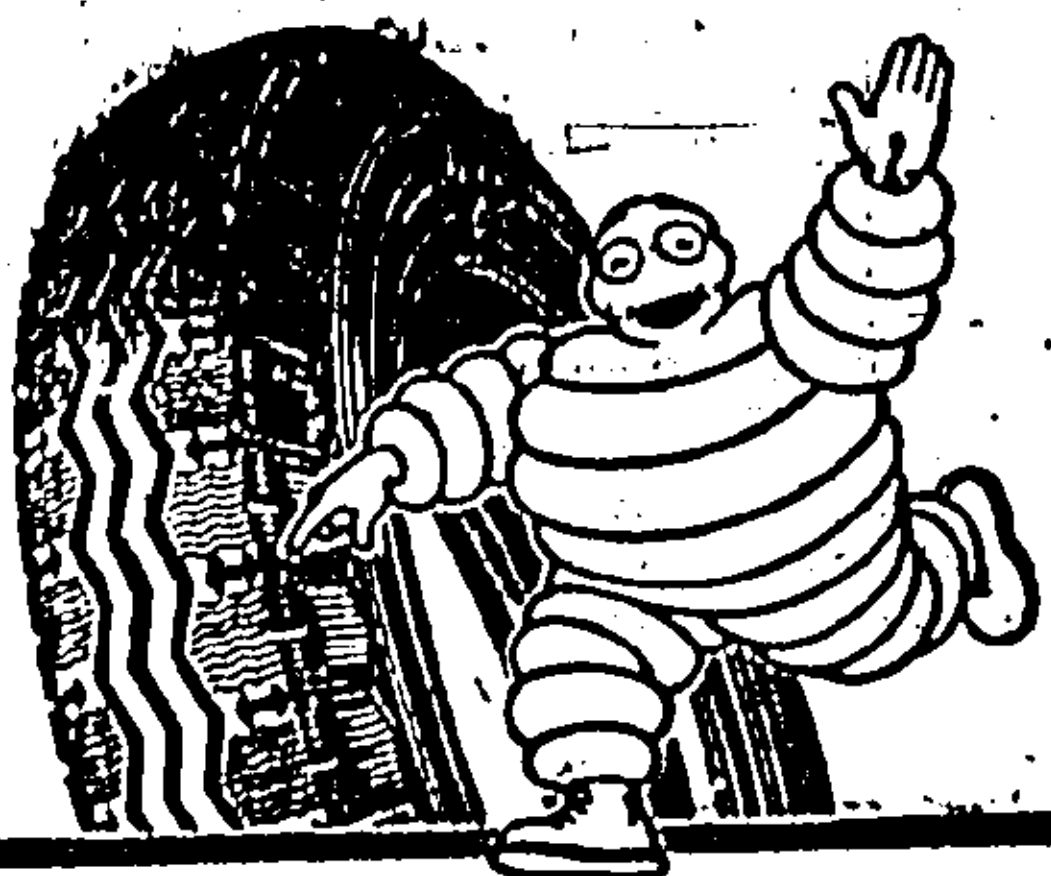
Pictured is a view of the conference table when the Big Four meeting opened in Paris to discuss the future of the Italian colonies. The meeting broke down after a four-hour filibuster staged by the Russian delegate, Mr. Andrei Vishinsky (left hand before mouth). Mr. Vishinsky again made the headlines two days ago, when he charged before the UN General Assembly that the United States is preparing for a atomic war against Russia and other Eastern European democracies.—AP Photo.

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YMCA HEARS TALK ON LAMBETH MEET

A talk on the Lambeth Conference, its history, status, functions, resolutions and reports, was given to the European YMCA Armchair Group at the YMCA yesterday by Mr. A. S. Abbott.

Mr. Abbott also commented on the new title of Bishop Hall. He said that the title "Bishop of Hong Kong and South China" was incorrect.

Referring to the proposal to the General Synod of the Chung Hua Sheng Kung Hui by Bishop Hall that a Deaconess be ordained to the priesthood and that her licence be returned if later she decides to marry, Mr. Abbott remarked: "What mockery and laxity of ordination vows!"

Following his remarks, Mr. Abbott said: "The report of each Committee is a masterpiece of compromise."

"Not so many could explain why the Archbishop normally resides at Lambeth rather than Canterbury. The answer to that question takes us back more than 700 years."

"The Archbishop used to live at Canterbury (where they still have a house) as Abbots of the Benedictine Monastery of Christ Church in that city. First the Archbishop then another tried to establish his right to live elsewhere in the monastery. In the end, Archbishop Baldwin (1155-1193) by an exchange of land with some monks at Rochester, acquired a site at Lambeth where he would be near the centre of national affairs and, though this Archbishop went off on a Crusade and died at the siege of Acre, his successor's attempt to build a home at Lambeth was eventually permitted."

"The following summarizes the history, status and functions of the Conference and may be described in the following terms—"

"The Anglican Communion is a fellowship, within the One Holy Catholic and Apostolic Church, of those duly constituted Dioceses, Provinces or Regional Churches in communion with the See of Canterbury, which have the following characteristics in common—they uphold and propagate the Catholic and Apostolic faith and order as they are generally set forth in the Book of Common Prayer; they are particular of National Churches, and as such, promote within each of their territories a national expression of Christian faith, life and worship, and they are bound together not by a central legislative and executive authority, but by mutual loyalty sustained through the common counsel of the Bishop of Canterbury."

A Revolution

"The first Lambeth Conference, arose out of a resolution passed in 1865 at a meeting of the Provincial Synod of the Canadian Church, urging that means should be adopted by which the members of the Anglican Communion in all quarters of the world should have a share in the deliberations for her welfare."

"The terms of this resolution having been communicated to Archbishop Longley of Canterbury, His Grace raised the matter of grave misgivings of some of his brother Bishops, including the Archbishop of York, eventually decided to summon a gathering 'of the Bishops' in visible communion with the united Church of England and Ireland' to be held at Lambeth Palace."

"The full Conference lasted only four days September 24 to 28, 1867. In the course of his opening speech, Archbishop Longley was careful to explain the limited scope of their deliberations. We merely propose, he said, to discuss matters of practical interest and pronounce when we deem expedient in resolutions which may serve as safe guides to future action."

"When the second Lambeth Conference met in July, 1878, Archbishop Tait had already been at pains to ensure a convocation that he agreed with the limitations imposed by his predecessors. He stated emphatically that it was not proposed that questions of doctrine should be submitted for interpretation in any future Lambeth Conference, any more than they were at the previous Lambeth Conference."

Character Unchanged

"All subsequent Lambeth Conferences have followed the general lines laid down by Archbishops Longley and Tait. The size of the Conference has increased with the lapse of years. The volume of work undertaken has grown to formidable dimensions. The time devoted to the consideration of the agenda has been extended to some six weeks. But the character of the Conference has remained unchanged."

"The Lambeth Conference is today, as it was in 1867, a purely deliberative body, meeting in private, without either synodical authority or legislative power. The decisions at which the Conference arrives are recorded in a series of resolutions known as the Resolutions of the various Committees, but these resolutions are expressions of opinion, and not authoritative decisions binding upon the consciences of Anglican Churchmen."

"These Committees are a permanent feature of the Conference. They consist of a selected number of Bishops to whom is entrusted the detailed consideration of the main objects on the agenda."

Its Duties

"The Archbishop of Canterbury is in the habit of summoning at intervals, as occasion may demand, the Consultative Body of the Lambeth Conference, which acts as a kind of Continuation Committee of the Conference, without executive or administrative power."

"Its duties are to carry on the work left to it by the preceding Conference, to assist the Archbishop of Canterbury in the preparation of the business of the ensuing Conference, to deal with matters referred to the Archbishop of Canterbury on which he requests its aid, to deal with matters referred to it by any Bishop or group of Bishops of the Anglican Communion."

"The Lambeth Conference is the only central authority among the Anglican Churches, and it is important to make clear the value of its contribution to the life of those Churches and the nature of its authority. It is a deliberative assembly and as such, has a great value to the Bishops who attend it. They have the opportunity of meeting other Bishops who carry the same responsibilities in widely different circumstances."

Compare Experiences

"Outside the meetings they can compare their experiences and can consult those who have special knowledge or are regarded as leaders. Inside the meeting they hear problems of common concern discussed from every possible angle by Bishops working in most various conditions."

"The conclusions reached are of value both to the fully organized Churches and to the most isolated Bishop."

"The fruit of the deliberations of the Lambeth Conference is advice. Its decisions do not claim to be more. The Bishops meet at Lambeth as Bishops. They give advice. When they do it is to aid the decisions of the Lambeth Conference have no authority, this is true only if there is no other kind of authority in the Church except legislative, administrative or coercive authority."

"Since I first arrived in Hong Kong in 1921, I have always been most desirous to see the Anglican Church in this Colony and the Anglican Church in the Far East, in the manner in which people have entered the Church in this place."

"This diocese after 100 years does not possess a purely Anglican Theological College of its own so the news from the Lambeth Conference in this regard should be welcome and most interesting."

Ideal Place

"The Committee concerned were unanimously of the opinion that a Central College for the Anglican Communion is most desirable and it was decided that St. Augustine's College, Canterbury, with its historic associations, would be the ideal place for the location of the Central College."

"The Conference also urged a systematic exchange of information relating to methods of recruitment, selection and testing of candidates, standards of the theological and general education required for Ordination, the character of the theological institutions and faculties including methods of support by the Church and schemes of post ordination training."

"For ordinands in Hong Kong it seems to me that unless they can be sent to England for early training, the better course is that they should study at the University here, taking a B.A. (Arts) Degree and for their theological training, they should go to one of the other Anglican Theological Colleges."

"For ordinands in addition to the training and testing period, let us hope there will be no more controversies in this place regarding ordination."

Tradition Sustained

"The Churches of the Anglican Communion have Catholicity in the sense of the English Reformation. They are Catholic but reformed. They are reformed but Catholic. The embodiment of this character is the Book of Common Prayer. It is not only an im-

portant source of Anglican teaching, it is also the means by which the Anglican tradition has been sustained."

"The English Reformers were not trying to make a new Church, it continued to be the Church of England, the Ecclesia Anglicana as Magna Carta described it in 1215. For this reason the Anglican Communion is not a sect. It is a true part of the Church Catholic."

"The Church of England was, and the Anglican Communion today is organized on a territorial basis."

"The English Reformers were not trying to make a new Church, it continued to be the Church of England, the Ecclesia Anglicana as Magna Carta described it in 1215. For this reason the Anglican Communion is not a sect. It is a true part of the Church Catholic."

Legal Title

"The diocese of Victoria, Hong Kong to give it its correct legal title, a Colony. Since the present Bishop has rather alienated himself from this by calling himself Bishop of Hong Kong and South China."

"He has also stated that he no longer regards himself as a Bishop of this Colony, although the present Bishop has rather alienated himself from this by calling himself Bishop of Hong Kong and South China."

"I still maintain that the Anglican Church in this Colony could still be styled, so-and-so Victoria, Hong Kong and still hold its jurisdiction in that part of Kwangtung which is in his diocese."

"Truth to tell there never was an Anglican Diocese of Hong Kong. The diocese was always Victoria, Hong Kong, Victoria making all the difference. So for the Anglican Bishop to style himself so-and-so Hong Kong is incorrect, much more so 'Bishop of Hong Kong and South China'."

"And what are the correct titles of the two assistant Bishops here? 'If there is any legal change ever made in this diocese, I would venture to say the most correct one would be that of Diocese of Kwangtung, the Bishop having episcopal jurisdiction over non-Chinese by Commission from the Archbishop of Canterbury. I would not want to say that but I could not and do not bow to the present enigma, neither can I find it possible to be in Communion with Canterbury, when this Anglican Bishopric has not even been legally absorbed into the Chung Hua Sheng Kung Hui Hong Kong is still a Crown Colony and I am English."

Shanghai Position

"The position in Shanghai for Anglicans is this: Shanghai is in the diocese of Chekiang and the present Bishop of Chekiang has episcopal jurisdiction over the Holy Trinity Cathedral, Shanghai, by commission from the Archbishop of Canterbury. I am not sure though whether Bishop Curtis Cathedral or Thurons is in Shanghai of Hongchow, and whether the Cathedral is at Hongchow. Now there is also an Anglican Bishop resident in Shanghai. He resides at St. John's University and is known as Bishop in Shanghai with his Pro-Cathedral at St. John's University, though his province is Kiangsu. Bishop Curtis is Bishop of Shanghai and resides at Hongchow."

"So you see all this makes for a very complicated situation, so I raised it for that it is difficult to pick the kidneys from the chaps."

"The General Synod of the Chung Hua Sheng Kung Hui received from Bishop Hall, stated to be Bishop of South China a proposal for a period of 20 years to transfer the jurisdiction of the Chung Hua Sheng Kung Hui to a Deaconess who had the same theological, spiritual and pastoral qualifications as are required of a Deacon before ordination to the priesthood. That she be 30 years of age, single, of good character, and of sound mind and body, and that she be called to the vocation of marriage, she would return her license to the Bishop."

"What a mockery and laxity of ordination vows! A person is ordained by his Bishop's laying on of hands and prayer, and however, in nations render these sacred actions null and void."

"Was ever a man asked that? This proposal was taken to Lambeth. The Bishop of Durham, this Committee considered whether such liberty to experiment in accordance with Anglican tradition and order and after due deliberation their conclusion was that the proposal was not in accordance with the Lambeth Conference from an Anglican point of view. I am a member of the Church of England, and gratefully acknowledge the sources of this paper to various copies of the Church Times and to the Official Lambeth Report itself."

Oil Strike Drags On

San Francisco, September 26. The strike of CIO oil workers against California refineries dragged through its 24th day today with no brightening of the picture. Scattered service stations were forced to hang out "no gas" signs as the industry remained deadlocked with no sign of further negotiations. —United Press.

Showed Off British Planes

London, September 25. Five Royal Naval flyers ar-

rested in the United States and Canada, where they gave displays with Sea Vulture jets, Sea Fury and Sea Hornet aircraft.

Acting Lieutenant Commander D. B. Law, of Hurlingham, who commanded the team, said the objects of the visit were to achieve close liaison with the United States and Canadian navies and to demonstrate British naval power.

These objects had been certainly achieved. In the United States, the British team flew in formation with the "Blue Angels," a United States naval team.

In Toronto, they were taught water skiing by a team from Florida. The British team comprised Lieutenant A. B. Clark of Bowden, Cheshire, R. H. Reynolds, DFC, of Bodorgan, Anglesey, H. F. Martin, DFC, of Binwell, Somerset, and W. J. Lovell, of London.—Reuter.

Abdullah Against Arab Govt

Cairo, September 26.

King Abdullah of Transjordan is reported to have announced in Amman today that he will fight against the establishment of a Palestine Arab government, an Amman dispatch said.

The newspaper dispatch said that King Abdullah made his position clear in a cable to Ahmed Fathi Pasha, designated leader of the new government, and in another message to Azzam Pasha, Secretary-General of the Arab League.

King Abdullah's messages said, "The Transjordan army, which is at present fighting in Palestine, would not admit anybody else to interfere in the responsibilities of the military authorities there. We will fight against it."

He said such a Government was against the will of the Palestine Arabs.

King Abdullah is reported to have added "I will not allow any organisation in the security zone controlled by Transjordan from the Egyptian border to the Syrian-Lebanese borders."

The Egyptian authorities made no comment on the report.—United Press.

US Engineers Trying To Tame Hangchow Bore

Hangchow, September 26. American engineers are taming the Hangchow bore which, for thousands of years, has been one of the most destructive phenomena in the world.

At each full moon the bore—a tidal wave of water as high as 20 feet—comes rumbling down through the narrowing mouth of Hangchow Bay. A large sand bar at the river mouth piles the water higher and higher until, with a roar, it crashes through and over.

The tremendous force piled up by the water has been harnessed by the Chinese for several centuries to drive primitive, mud-walled dykes. It has eroded thousands of acres of fertile land and, as the river cuts away from one side, it builds silt on the other bank.

In the past two years, with a staff of foreign engineers and gangs of Chinese coolies, Engineer Arnold May, has been tackling the job on modern scientific lines. Mr. May predicts the job will be complete by 1950 if all goes well. Mr. May paid tribute to the gangs of Chinese coolies who worked under him and to a group of young progressive engineers who are carrying forward the offensive on the river regulation plan.

The first attempt to tame the Chien Tang River was made 1,000 years ago. That and all subsequent attempts have failed.

At the outbreak of the second world war a dyke six metres high stretched 120 miles along the north bank and 72 miles along the south bank. The base of the dyke was protected by two approaches, both of stone. But during the Japanese occupation of Hangchow they washed away. What dykes are left Mr. May plans to strengthen.

He will rebuild some of the more serious break and construct new long spur dykes.

Some 3,500 workers are on the job. UNRRA and CNRRA supplied units of heavy machinery and construction materials. If Mr. May's work bears fruit Hangchow may once again be the port city it was centuries ago. Silt has so filled the channel that long ago Hangchow reverted to the status of a river port rather than a sea port.—Associated Press.

SUBMARINE SETS RECORD

London, September 25.

The submarine Affray arrived at the end of its first two years' commission. She has set up a record for submarines by steaming 51,000 miles and visiting Australia, South Africa, Hong Kong, Borneo, the Solomon Islands, and other places.

Four days ago, while off the coast of Portugal, she collided with a whale and cut it in half but the submarine suffered no damage.—Reuter.

Employers Refuse To Bargain

San Francisco, September 26. Employers today stood firm on their refusal to bargain with the "Communist-led" maritime strikers, despite rumors that negotiations in the 23-day-old shipping strike would soon be resumed.

A shipowners' spokesman said, "There has been no change in our stand. We insist upon a non-Communist, and responsible union leadership before reopening bargaining."

Simultaneously, employers rebuffed an appeal by the independent Marine Firemen to "get down to earth and talk about a reasonable settlement."

The owners declared they would not negotiate with any union which stood by the strikers' agreement not to sign a contract until all five striking unions had settled their disputes.

However, rumors of a possible "break" in the strike persisted in several influential members of the waterfront employers' Association and Pacific American Shipowners' Association reported unofficially that they were willing to waive the signing of anti-dual affidavits by the CIO Longshore and Marine Cooks' Unions if the unions would give industry a satisfactory work stoppage.

Other reports said the longshoremen planned to raise their wage demand from 13 cents an hour to 17½ cents.—United Press.

Mrs. Delgado Laid To Rest

The late Mrs. Natalia Delgado, widow of the late Mr. Alexandre Delgado, who died at her residence at 53 Ha Heung Road, Kowloon, after a long illness was buried at the Catholic Cemetery yesterday afternoon.

The Rev. Father P. Chow officiated at the Chapel and at the graveside.

The chief mourners were: Messrs. J. S. N. and S. C. Delgado (sons), Mrs. Villa Chow, Miss Delgado, and Mrs. T. Souza (daughters), the latter at present in Macao.

Others present included: Mrs. H. Mail, Mrs. F. Foster, Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Manat, Miss T. A. Castro, Mrs. S. Santos, Mr. P. Salazar, Mrs. E. Castillo, Mr. C. H. Chavez, Mr. P. A. Cruz, Miss T. Rozo, Miss D. E. Santos, Mr. H. Chavez, Miss R. Maher, Miss P. Remedios, Mrs. M. Remedios, Mrs. T. M. Castillo, Mr. W. Maher, Mr. C. Foster, Mr. H. F. Pires, Mr. L. D. Fernandez, Mr. G. Blore and Mr. A. Fernandez.

A number of wreaths were also sent.

UNIVERSITY NOTES

Ragged And Crowded Out

Hong Kong University can give points to any student black when it comes to overcrowding. In the Medical Faculty alone there are 120 students. To make matters even more complicated, during "Physics and Chemistry" lectures, all three faculties of Medicine, Science, and Engineering are lumped together.

This means up to 180 students crowded into one lecture room. Because of the shortage of seating and the disadvantages of sitting at the back, the rush to grab seats before every lecture is reminiscent of a rugby scrum. The unlucky ones find themselves standing during the entire period.

Tardy students feel that an appreciation of their position by the "esteemed ones" would not come amiss.

The traditional ragging of the freshman is in full swing again this year. Greenhorns live in constant anxiety of what fate may imminently have in store for them.

Some have already gone through the mill of adolescent sadism, being dragged into the presence of seniors on hands and knees, answering embarrassing questions, or being forbidden to return to their hostels before or after seven o'clock.

Now, students accept the ragging with a certain fearful philosophy, but they wonder—is this really youthful high spirits or simply the repetition of a stupid tradition which must be imposed on young people every year? Diogenes.

Atomic Age Still In Infancy Stage

New York, September 26.

The atomic age, now in its fourth year, so far has delivered no important peace-time results to balance the scold's against its destructive bombs.

The major part of atomic progress still is centered on bombs and on still newer radioactive atomic materials.

The only peace-time atomic products to date are radioactive atoms and some huge new laboratories.

The radioactive atoms are hauled up one of the world's most remote and inhospitable places, where they are important scientific tools. But these tools have not had time to produce much. They are beginning to speed chemical investigation, including medicine, agriculture and biology, but the speed is still only a minor part of these great fields.

Some experiments have been made in cancer with every step published that the gains sound large. But in no respect have any radioactive atoms added a new principle to cancer surgery. They all do what radium has done.

Malignant Growth

Less published, but of greater importance, are the ways the atoms are used to solve the cancer or malignant growths. But so far the atoms are only an added starter among many tools already searching the cancer field.

Atomic power, dream of the atomic age, is still completely lacking. The fact is that the world is farther from accomplishing in today's work than it was three years ago.

WOMAN DIES FROM COLLISION

Just before 8 p.m. last night a well-dressed Chinese woman, aged 31 and residing at No. 74 Queen's Road Central was knocked down by public vehicle No. 2482 in Hennessy Road near Tollymore Road.

Sustaining serious injuries, she was immediately taken to Queen Mary hospital by ambulance but died on admission.

Some have already gone through the mill of adolescent sadism, being dragged into the presence of seniors on hands and knees, answering embarrassing questions, or being forbidden to return to their hostels before or after seven o'clock.

Now, students accept the ragging with a certain fearful philosophy, but they wonder—is this really youthful high spirits or simply the repetition of a stupid tradition which must be imposed on young people every year? Diogenes.

DO YOU KNOW NEWS WHEN YOU SEE IT?

32312 OF 23834

MALAY REVOLT NOT PEOPLE'S UPRISING

De Gaullists In Brawl

Paris, September 25. Several people were injured and the hall wrecked when fighting between supporters and opponents of General Charles de Gaulle broke out tonight in a hall in the East end of Paris.

The general's Rally of the French People had organized a meeting in the hall but several hundred opponents entered before the meeting was due to start and fights broke out.

A large force of police cleared the hall.—Reuter.

PROTESTANTS MAY KEEP SCHOOLS

Budapest, September 25. Non-Catholic churches may be able to keep their schools in Hungary, a Cabinet communiqué revealed today.

The announcement said that the Cabinet had approved a draft agreement and authorized the Education Minister, Gábor Ottó, to sign it with the Communist, communist, unitarian and Jewish churches.

Details of the agreement were not disclosed, but the communiqué said that it would guarantee religious freedom and specify what school would remain in the hands of the churches named.

The last named school, Catholic, were nationalized, provided for the possibility of leaving certain schools under church administration. Catholic leaders, however, refused the special agreement on the ground that the state retained complete control of the church and its affairs.

The announcement did not indicate whether the non-Catholic churches have already accepted the Government conditions or whether the Cabinet's step was merely a proposed basis for negotiations.—United Press.

BOAC Planes Held Up

The B.O.A.C. Plane from United Kingdom, which should have arrived here yesterday, has been delayed and is now expected to arrive today.

The B.O.A.C. Plane from Singapore, scheduled to arrive here on Saturday, has been delayed and is now expected to arrive today.

The B.O.A.C. Plane from Japan due here on Saturday is now expected to arrive here today.

The B.O.A.C. Plane to United Kingdom has been further delayed, and mail will now close today at C.O. Kowloon 4.30 p.m. and G.P.O. Hong Kong 5.00 p.m. (Registered mail half an hour earlier.)

WING ON FIRE STILL SMOULDERING

All the boats at the Wing On Company Godown here were withdrawn yesterday because of the typhoon threat. The fire in the main godown on the waterfront was still smouldering.

The Fire Brigade left one pump on the Des Voeux Road side of the godown.

Reminders

Today
YMCA Xmas Bantam audition of all singers, West Lounge, European YMCA, 6 p.m.
Whist Drive, European YMCA, 8 p.m.
Inauguration of Sino-British Club Literary Group, H.K. University Alumni Association, Queen's Bldg., 5.15 p.m.
Crown Land Sale, F.W.D. office, C.S.O., 3 p.m.

Coming Events
TOMORROW
H.K. Rotary Club luncheon, talk on "Service is My Business" by D.L. Strellett, Roof Garden, H.K. Hotel, 12.30 p.m.
Urban Council meeting, GPO Building, 4.15 p.m.
WEDNESDAY
H.K. Art Club exhibition, Helena May Institute, 4-7 p.m.
Kowloon Rotary Club luncheon, Peninsula Hotel, 12.30 p.m.
Y's Men's Club meeting, Roof Garden, H.K. Hotel, 12.45 p.m.

THURSDAY
H.K. Art Club exhibition, Helena May Institute, 4-7 p.m.
Kowloon Rotary Club luncheon, Peninsula Hotel, 12.30 p.m.
Y's Men's Club meeting, Roof Garden, H.K. Hotel, 12.45 p.m.
FRIDAY
Classical Concert, To H. Club, Talbot House, 80, Macdonnell Road, 8.30 p.m.

The anti-British terrorist offensive in Malaya is not the result of any sudden decision by the Communists. Observers have noted ominous shadows cast by wartime and post-war developments.

The Communists waited their opportunity. Now was the time to strike, because:

(1) British troops with battle experience, acclimatized and acquainted with jungle warfare, have been gradually withdrawn. Until March, this year it would have been possible to put a division into Malaya. No serious trouble developed till the transit of troops had ended.

(2) Malaya is the "dollar area" of the sterling area. Rubber has earned more dollars to dollar countries. This couldn't be permitted to go on. The party line is that capitalism is failing.



As a pillar of capitalism, the rubber industry of Malaya had to be destroyed.

(3) Communist policy is one of unrelenting. A measure of success with Western Union in Europe and the European Recovery Plan must be countered by pressure elsewhere.

In 1942, during the Japanese occupation, the Communist Party published its programme.

The first plank in their platform was "Drive the Japanese Fascists out of Malaya and establish the Malayan Republic."

In 1944-45 the Anti-Japanese Malayan People's Army was 99 per cent Chinese. The Japanese hated and feared the Chinese. Although this guerrilla force was known to be Communist-dominated, it was actively anti-Japanese.

Here was a weapon to the Allied hand. Tremendous amounts of arms, ammunition and money were supplied by the Allies. British officers were parachuted into the Malayan jungles to strengthen guerrilla resistance.

We should not judge military policies of 1944-45 in terms of political repercussions of 1948. It is very easy to be wise after the event. At that time the sole object was to defeat the Japanese.

After the Japanese surrender, arms and ammunition were recalled, but communications were disrupted. Bands of men were sent into the jungles. Their average age was only about nineteen.

When the military authorities sent officers back to areas they knew, huge dumps of arms and ammunition had just vanished.

Meanwhile, Communist propaganda had been active and effective. Their line was, "The British ran away in 1942. We stayed."



We are the defenders of Malaya. We threw the Japanese out. Why should we surrender the freedom we have won?

The Japanese used Malayan police to suppress the Chinese resistance movement. This bred inter-racial hatred. After the Japanese surrender, there followed reprisals and counter-reprisals.

To a large extent, power passed from the moneyed and prominent Chinese merchants. The Japanese decreed them. They could only stay in towns and villages if they gave some recognition to Japanese authority.

They were then scorned as collaborators. The anti-Japanese army, both genuine guerrilla and bandits, were regarded as the patriots and heroes.

Since the war, the British authorities have encouraged the growth of unionism on a proper democratic basis.

This has been publicly stated by Malayan trade union leaders. But the Communists have quickly seized the opportunity to use unions for political ends.

With a total of 2,380,000, the Chinese outnumbered the Malays by about 100,000 in 1941. Since the war labour shortage has been

acute. Tin and rubber have always depended on imported Chinese and Indian workers.

The immigration ceased during the Japanese occupation, and in the last two years Malaya have demanded curtailment of Indian and Chinese immigration.

The Malays insist on the right to control the racial composition of the country.

But, for the revival of industry in Malaya, more labour is essential.

The Communist attacks are not evidence of a nationalist movement. The Communist cried, "China for the Indonesians," "China for the Chinese," but for Malaya, with divided nationalities, another slogan had to be found.

The unifying factor was economic. Short rations, shortage of clothing and the gap between wages and prices, these were felt by all.

The unifying slogan became "anti-imperialism."

At the end of the war, the anti-Japanese army had blindly disregarded the dropping of the atom-bomb and such things as American air and sea power.

They claimed the whole credit for the defeat of the Japanese.

So, in postwar politics, the British attempt to solve the complicated question of Malayan citizenship and the creation of the Federation have been given no credit.

We get false perspective if we think of Malaya as isolated. Events and policies in neighbour-



ing countries have played their part in shaping events.

The split in China itself is reflected in the division of the Chinese community in Malaya into Communist and anti-Communist.

To the north-west, Burma has gained full independence. It boasts a constitution based on that of Yugoslavia. Militant unions are leading a Leftist Government still further to the Left.

In Siam, bordering Malaya to the north, the strongest opposition to the Rightist Government is the anti-Fascist People's League, the counterpart of the anti-Japanese Malayan People's Army.

After the revolution in 1917, the Russians had no official representation in Siam till they reopened a legation in 1947.

Early this year it was reliably reported that the Soviet staff of this legation numbered 312.

This is out of all proportion to the normal commercial and diplomatic needs for a country with whom they have had no official relations for thirty years.

Now we are watching a deliberate campaign of terrorism against the British Government and against the Chinese, Indians and Malays who support the anti-Communist campaign carried out through violence against European managers who live, some with their wives, on isolated plantations.

If the nerve and courage of these men and women can be broken, the terrorists will have succeeded.

They will say, "Authority is gone. We must take over."

Those European men and women realise that much more

TERRORISTS are waging a deliberate campaign against the British and against the Chinese, Indians and Malays who support the Government.

than their livelihood is at stake. No enemy of the British Commonwealth will concede that British rule has anything good about it.

But these enemies cannot explain away the support given to British rule by a large section of the trade union movement in Malaya and all racial groups.

The workers have not taken advantage of the disturbances to strike.

SINO-BRITISH CLUB — MUSIC GROUP CONCERT

at St. Stephen's Girls' College on Friday, 1st October, at 8.30 p.m.

JOY HALL (Cello)
DUNG YUEN SANG (Mexzo-Soprano)
WONG KAM PUI (Chinese Mandolin)
Trio: Mary Goodban (Piano), Joy Hall (Cello), John Brago (Violin).
Quartet: Dr. G. K. Wong (Flute), M. H. Fan (Violin), C. C. Lee (Viola), L. S. Wang (Cello).
Tickets on Sale at S. Monteiro & Co., Ltd., Chater Road, 45, 47, 49 and 51.

Razakars Denounced

Decan, September 24. The Nizam of Hyderabad tonight denounced the Razakars (militant Muslims) in his state for using methods reminiscent of Nazi Germany in the eight-month period before Indian troops entered his territory.

He announced in a broadcast that he had issued orders dissolving all Hyderabad delegations abroad sent by the Lalk Ali Cabinet, which was dissolved after the Indian Government's five-day "police action" to restore law and order.

The Lalk Ali Cabinet, he said, had been forced on him.—Reuter.

China Seeks Extradition

The Kuomintang-controlled vernacular newspaper, "National Times," said yesterday that the Chinese authorities are seeking the extradition from Hong Kong of six men arrested here during the last week.

The men were arrested in a house at Kowloon City. They were alleged to have possessed documents showing their connections with the Chinese Communist Party.

The "National Times" described the men as "Communist spies" and said they are wanted by the Chinese authorities at Canton.

Official comment on the report was not available last night.

Fishermen Picked Up

After clinging to pieces of plank for five days, five fishermen were picked up by a passing motor junk on Saturday and brought to Hong Kong.

They were admitted to the Kowloon Hospital, suffering from exhaustion and exposure.

The motor junk was on its way from Kwangchowwan to Hong Kong. The five fishermen were picked up a considerable distance South East of Macao.

The men said they left Macao on a fishing expedition last Monday and ran into a storm. Their boat overturned, and they were thrown into the sea.

After treatment, four of the men were discharged from the Kowloon Hospital yesterday.

VIOLENCE AT BERLIN COMMUNIST MEETING

London, September 25.

British sector police tonight made several arrests when fist fights broke out at the close of an open air meeting called by the Communist-controlled Socialist Unity Party in the Tiergarten district in the British sector.

At the end of the meeting, which was attended by 2,000 people, fighting broke out between anti-Communist members of the crowd and Communist orderlies.

Two hundred police, who were on duty, formed a cordon across the square and dispersed the crowd. The main speaker at the meeting was Herr Friedrich Ebert, son of the first President of the German Republic.

DENA, the German news agency, said that Herr Ebert told the meeting that Berlin must become the "capital of a Germany dominated by the Socialist Unity Party."

He said: "On our fight depends the freedom of our people from the capitalist yoke, which the Americans want to impose on us. We are proud to have the great Soviet Union at our side."

European DP's Set Out For New Horizons

Cairo, September 26. Some of the last of the 65,000 Europeans who found refuge in the Middle East, India and East Africa during World War II are setting out this autumn on a great adventure.

Unwilling to return to their homes inside the Iron Curtain, they are going to Australia, Argentina, the United Kingdom and other countries to rebuild their lives.

The refugees for six years have lived in tent camps or remote villages under the care first of UNRRA and later the International Refugee Organization. They and their children face a tremendous readjustment.

In some camps there were as many as 10,000 people at one time.

The El Shatt camp, once one of the largest, now has only a few hundred refugees. Before the end of October 350 of them will leave for Australia. On arrival there, they are to enter orientation camps and then accept direction for two years as to the trades in which they will work. After another year they can apply for citizenship.

Most of the Yugoslav refugees had been brought to this area by the British from the Yugoslav coast and islands in the Adriatic during the war.

Polish Refugees

Seventeen thousand Polish refugees, whose relatives served with the British Armed forces during the war, are going to England. They prefer life in Britain to their former homeland.

Argentina is accepting through the IRO 70 Yugoslavs and 400 Poles who are expected to sail within the next few months. Cost of financing their trip will be footed by the IRO.

In addition to the current resettlement projects which will take care of a good many of these people, England's "Westward Ho" project—designed to increase that country's labour supply—may provide for a few hundred of them.

About 150 European refugees from the Middle East have been admitted to the United States. IRO officials said. There are a lucky few who come within the limits of American new refugee immigration law. This law applies only to persons who were in German, Austrian or Italian camps.—Associated Press.

Catholic, Communist Conflict

Vatican City, September 25. East of the Iron Curtain, the Catholic Church today bears the brunt of an assault, currently most bitter in Hungary, milder in Poland.

Vatican sources say there is fear it will be extended and intensified in the coming months. Pope Pius XII and Communist leaders in Italy have indicated such a development. Both the Church and Communism—aware of the long-range aspect of the conflict—are directing mighty efforts towards youth.

Only an hour before the Pontiff this month addressed a vast throng of 300,000 girls of Catholic action, adjuring them to constancy in their faith, he warned the German people of assaults against their religion.

Speaking to them by radio for the first time since the end of the war, he told them they may have "to fight to the last drop of blood" for the independence of the Church.

On Thursday, in the directive meeting of Italy's Communist Party, Luigi Longo, its reputed underground leader, gave another index of the coming battle.—Associated Press.

Labour Union Protests On Court Verdict

Shanghai, September 25. An underground labour union here today circulated pamphlets protesting the action of the Central Special Tribunal in Nanking which confirmed the death sentence for a worker found guilty of serious industrial sabotage in Shanghai.

The pamphlets purportedly came from the secret headquarters of the outlawed labour union of the American-owned Shanghai Power Company—the city's biggest electricity generating plant. The pamphlets also protested the jail sentences imposed on four other SPC workers.

The five workers were originally sentenced by a Shanghai Tribunal on charges of throwing iron filings into SPC generators.

The prosecution said the saboteurs were directed by Communists who plotted to disrupt Shanghai's industry causing unemployment and then inciting the jobless workers to riots and disturbances.

The Nanking Tribunal confirmed the death sentence for the worker named Wang Shao-ho and reduced the other sentences from death to life imprisonment. It confirmed another life term and two terms of two years and 18 months.—United Press.

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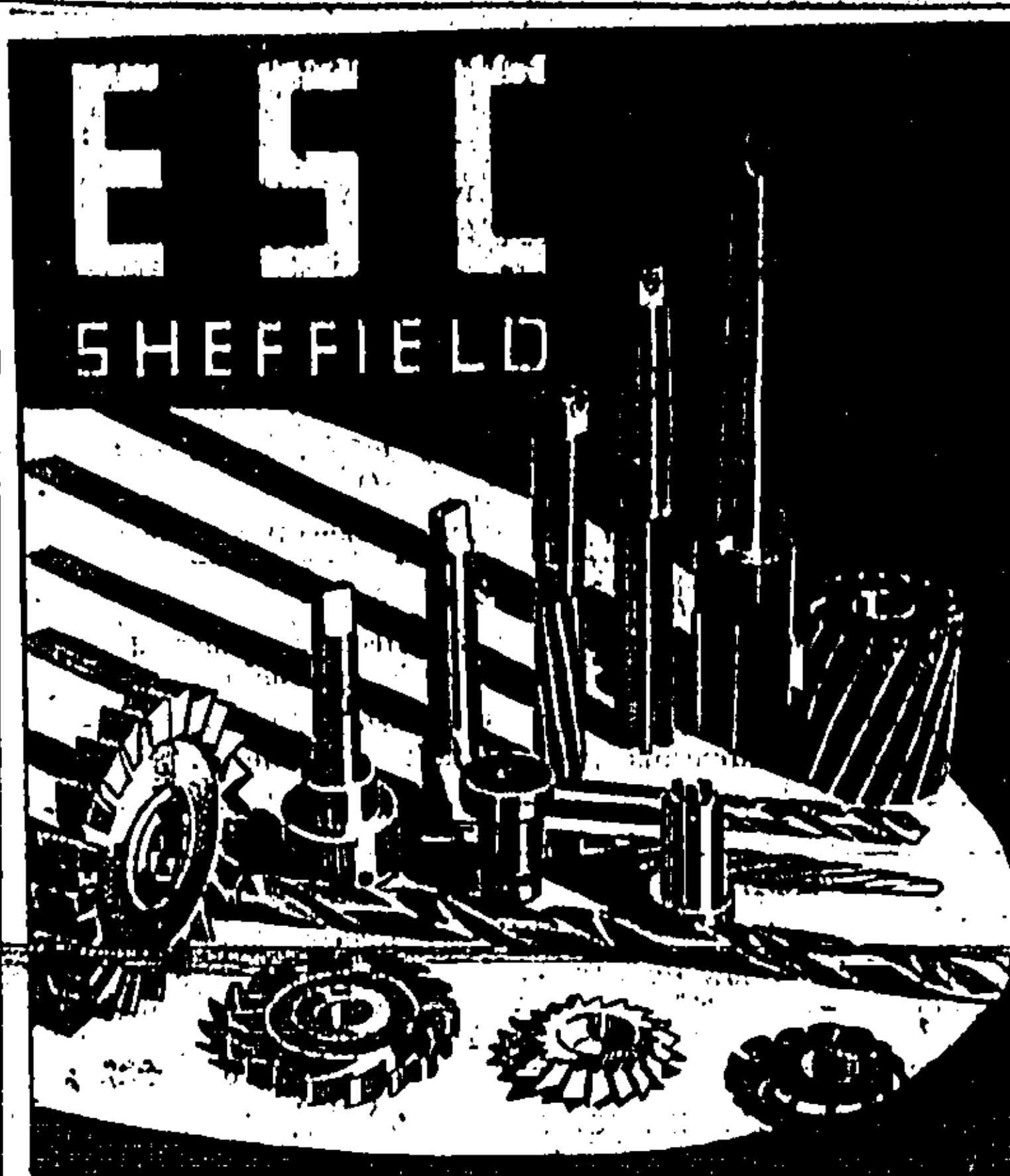
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A suitable announcement will be inserted Free of Charge if Advertiser's requirements are satisfactorily answered.

LOST

SEPTEMBER 24.—Kowloon Tong Brown Chow Pup, badge 23495. Reward at 133, Waterloo Road.

POSITIONS VACANT

REQUIRED experienced man to take charge of Aircraft Stores including control of work. Successful applicant must be able to fill responsible position without supervision and will be paid suitably. Reply Box 623 "China Mail".

SALES GIRL wanted by Kowloon firm. Only experienced and able to speak English, Mandarin or Shanghai dialect need apply. Reply stating nationality, age and experience in own hand writing. Reply Box 622, "China Mail".

FULL TIME English teacher required immediately for mid-level private English School. Apply Box 619 "China Mail".

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SECRETARY Air Ministry, Civilian Mess, 207, Prince Edward Road, Kowloon, recommends good Cook Boy and Amah. Write above address or phone 56690.

ENGLISH Shorthand Typist recently arrived from England with thorough knowledge of French, wishes position with English or American firm. Reply Box 618, "China Mail".

BRITISH MASTER MARINER, 35, experienced China coast, requires position ashore or aboard. Reply Box 617 "China Mail".

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TWO NEW SHIPMENTS just received—Ice Bowls, Wesley Simpson Scarves, Lovely Suede and Kid Gloves, Very Novel Costume Jewelry, Belts, Swiss Musical Boxes, Novelties Ideal for Gifts, etc. Olga Ferrier, phone 31256, 26774.

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IMPORTERS of Raw Jute and Jute Products. Please contact for your requirements. Established Indian Exporters: Textile Associates, 6, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta.

RENOMMEE—Autumn collection of day, afternoon, cocktail and evening dresses, suits and coats. 503, Victory House, Wyndham Street.

ALLENBURY'S Malted Rusks Baby's aid to teething—available again at all Dispensaries and leading Grocery Stores. Control price \$5 per 1 lb. tin.

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RENOMMEE just arrived shipment of Autumn dresses, suits, coats, 503 Victory House, 5, Wyndham Street. The Lift is installed.

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HONGKONG & DIRECTORY (1946 Edition)—Containing Hong List, Government Offices, Hospitals, Schools, Churches, Consulates, Services, Clubs, Agencies, Who's Who, and Residences. All information complete to March 31, 1946. On sale at all leading Book Shops and "China Mail" Office.

HONG KONG TRAMWAYS LIMITED

MONTHLY TICKETS

Monthly Tickets for the month of October may be obtained, as follows:—

New tickets for passengers not holding a ticket for the present month can be obtained only at the Traffic Office, Canal Road East, on and after 30th September.

Existing tickets can be renewed at the Traffic Office, Canal Road East, on the 25th and 26th September and from 2nd October.

Existing tickets may also be renewed at Queen's Building, Connaught Road Entrance, near Star Ferry, on 27th, 28th, 29th and 30th September and 1st October.

V. WALKER, Acting General Manager. September 24, 1946.

THE HONG KONG JOCKEY CLUB

Draft Programmes and Entry Forms for the Double Tenth Race Meeting to be held on Saturday, 9th, and Monday, 11th October, 1946, may be obtained from The Secretary's Office, Exchange Building, The Club House, Happy Valley and the Stables, Shan Kwong Road.

Entries close at NOON on Thursday, 30th September, 1946.

By Order,

S. A. SLEAP, Actg. Secretary.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE or Rent in Macao—European style 6-roomed house, including two bedrooms, two Bathrooms, all modern conveniences, Garage, Garden. Apply Box 621, "China Mail".

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INLAND REVENUE 1947 Ordinance with tables, at Ye Olde Printerie, Ltd.

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PLASTIC BACKED Carbon Paper, more expensive but does not curl and lasts much longer, at Ye Olde Printerie, Ltd.

CHEUNG CHAU ISLE NO MATCH FOR FIRE

If a fire should break out on the island, heaven help the people of Cheung Chau, said a member of the Cheung Chau Residents Association when discussing the disastrous Wing On godown fire with a "China Mail" representative.

He claimed that there are only two fire tenders, equipped with motor pumps, and two firemen on the island. One of the tenders, he added, goes out of order occasionally

and has to be sent back to Hong Kong for repairs. Due to the narrow streets, the tender will have to be carried to the scene of the fire, should one occur, and the fire-fighting strength will have to be augmented by the Police force and the villagers, as in 1937.

Recalling that disastrous outbreak on the island, the speaker said that it was until nearly one-third of the village had been burnt down that the fire-fighters, forming a bucket-chain, were able to bring the fire under control.

New houses were built on the slopes and top of the hill, behind the village, the speaker said. "But," he added, shaking his head, "these new buildings are scarcely any better than the old ones. They still have wooden floors and ceilings, and the only difference appear to be in the walls. They have walls of bricks and lime and mortar instead of wood."

Foreign Houses

Glancing at the foreign-style houses on the hill behind the village, the speaker said, "They are quite safe as, first, they are built of stone and cement, and, secondly, they are situated at some little distance from the village."

These houses, scattered over the slopes and top of the hill, are owned by missionaries or missionary societies, and private individuals who have retired from active business life. There is a first-rate boarding house, run by a foreign lady, which caters for weekly or monthly visitors at a very reasonable inclusive daily rate.

There are also the Police Station, under Inspector George Fryer, the Cheung Chau Hospital (built by Mr. Auw Boon-haw and donated to St. John Ambulance Brigade) under Dr. Khoo, and the Penitentiary Mission.

The only disadvantage possessed by the popular holiday resort is the lack of fresh water service. Not a single tap is to be found on the whole island, and water has to be carried from the wells.

Electric Lighting

All the houses, and streets, in the lower part of the island are electrically lighted from about 6 p.m. to about 8 a.m. daily. Foreign houses near the electricity company's main wires are also fitted with electric lighting.

Houses in the "outlying" portions of the hill, including the modern and well-managed Cheung Chau Hospital, have to resort to the old-fashioned kerosene lamps or candles. Inquiries revealed that the Government is not prepared to bear the expense of extending the main cables to the hospital on the ground that it is a privately owned institution. St. John Brigade, on the other hand, is too short of funds to be able to afford the costs of such wiring.

GIFT FOR REFUGEES

Cairo, September 25. The United Nations Mediation Headquarters announced tonight that the Australian Government had sent 500 tons of wheat, 50 tons of butter and 50 tons of cheese for refugees in Palestine and the Transjordan.

A further shipment of 500 tons of wheat was destined for refugees. Norway has sent 50 tons of fish products and Burma has contributed 30 tons of rice.—Reuter.

ATTACK ON TRADE BARRIERS

Geneva, September 25. New tariff concessions will be sought to widen the scope of the Geneva tariff agreement of 1947.

More countries are being invited to meet with the 22 countries who put the first agreement into effect for the purpose of planning a new attack on world trade barriers.

The 22 met here to call a larger meeting in April. Nations invited to the recent conference include Australia, Burma, Ceylon, China, India, Pakistan, the Philippines, and the United States.

Among things accomplished was an agreement to extend most favoured nation treatment to Western Germany.

The first controversial decision was to invite an observer from the organization for European Economic Co-operation to participate.

Czechoslovakia, the only Communist nation represented, vigorously opposed the move.

Two changes made in the original agreement had the effect of permitting under-developed nations to introduce immediately certain quantitative restrictions and import quotas for protection of their newly established industries.—Associated Press.

RATIONS FOR CANTON SOON

Canton, September 25. The rationing of daily essentials is expected to be introduced in the middle of next month, it is reliably reported.

The goods scheduled to come under the new rationing scheme, which is to run on lines similar to Hong Kong's rice rationing, are flour, fuel, sugar, salt, oil, cloth and piecegoods.—Reuter.

POST OFFICE MAIL NOTICE

Unless otherwise stated, Registered Articles and Parcel Post close 30 minutes earlier than the ordinary mail. If mails close before 10 a.m., Registered and Parcel Post close at 5 p.m. the previous day. Mails are closed at Kowloon Central Post Office half an hour earlier than the G.P.O. closing times.

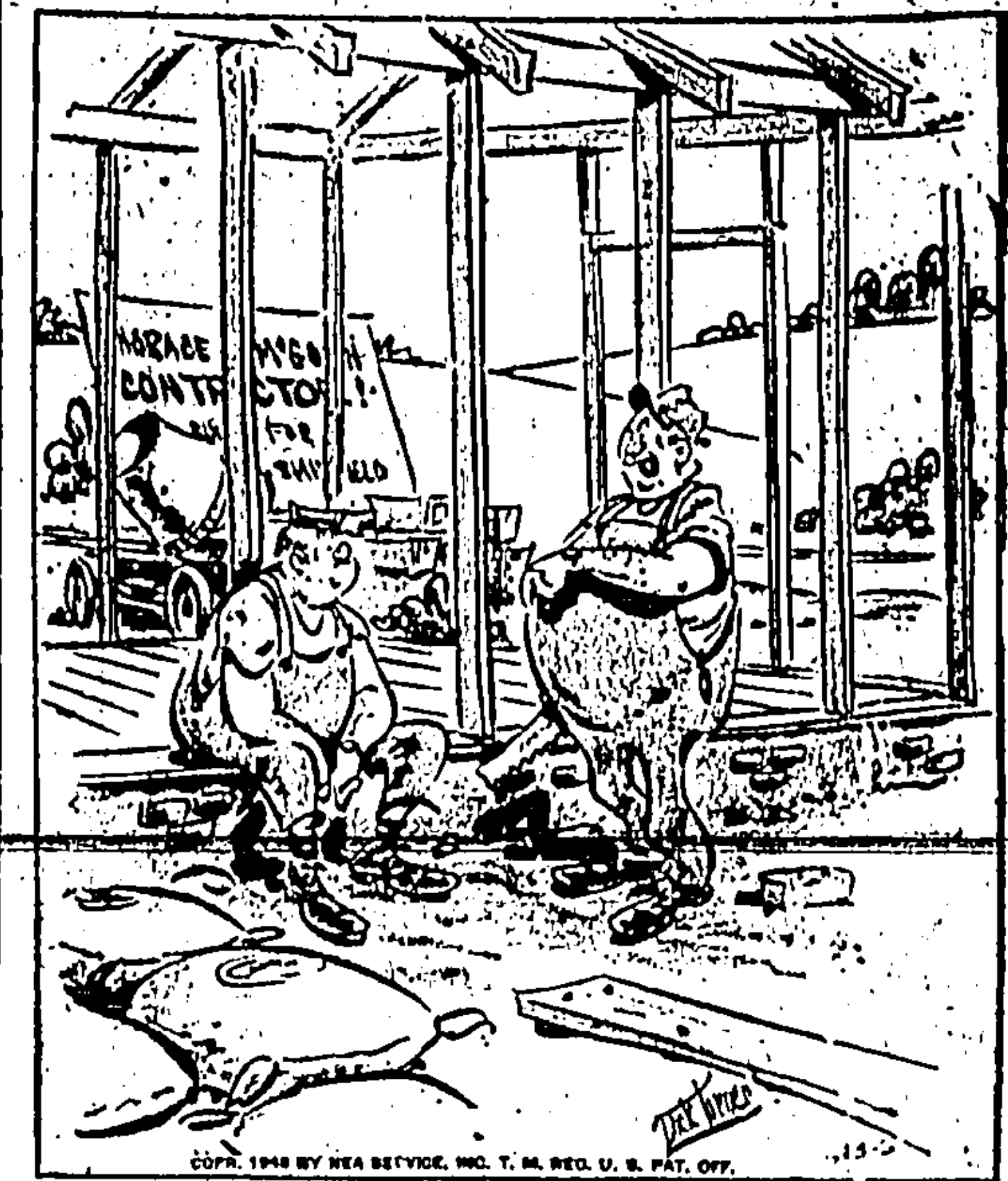
MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 27 Closing Times by Air Canton, (Kowloon G.P.O.) 7.30 a.m., 10 a.m., 12.30 p.m., 3 p.m.; (G.P.O.) 7 a.m., 9.30 a.m., Noon, 2.30 p.m. Airmail for Shanghai, (Reg.) 9 a.m., (Ord.) 9.30 a.m. Airmail for Manila, P.I., (Reg.) 11 a.m., (Ord.) 11.30 a.m. Airmail for Shanghai, Nanking, Hankow, Tientsin and Peking; Airmail for Kuning and Luchow; Airmail for Amoy and Taipei, (Reg.) 9 a.m., (Ord.) 9.30 a.m. Airmail for Swatow, (Reg.) 9 p.m., (Ord.) 9.30 p.m.

Closing Times by Sea and Train Macao and Tientsin, 7.30 a.m. Macao and Tientsin, 2 p.m. Canton (2nd class mail only), 2 p.m. Swatow, 3 p.m. Shanghai, 3 p.m. Japan (ordinary letters, cards and parcels), 3 p.m. Macao and Tientsin, 4 p.m. Kogaimoon, 5 p.m. Canton (parcels and 2nd class mail), 5 p.m.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 28 Closing Times by Air Canton, (Kowloon G.P.O.) 7.30 a.m., 10 a.m., 12.30 p.m., 3 p.m.; (G.P.O.) 7 a.m., 9.30 a.m., Noon, 2.30 p.m. Airmail for Shanghai, (Reg.) 9 a.m., (Ord.) 9.30 a.m. Airmail for Swatow, Amoy, Shanghai, Nanking, Hankow, Tientsin and Peking, (Reg.) 9 a.m., (Ord.) 9.30 p.m.

CARNIVAL

By Dick Turner



"Well, I guess I'd better knock off—I can't keep a ruff four nowadays if I'm not right there at the time. I tell him to pick me up!"

BARCLAY ON BRIDGE

By Shepard Barclay

The Authority on Authorities

HOPE HE CAN'T RUFF

THERE are times when you must take your actions as declared on an arbitrary reading of the cards—not necessarily the reading you consider most logical, but the one which has to be right in order for your contract to be made. Among those occasions are ruffing situations, in which you know you are going to have to trump out a couple of losing cards in the dummy. If the dummy has only one really high trump and smaller ones, you should logically use a little fellow first, counting on the defender to have to follow suit, so you can save the big boy for play when you are sure your opponent could not follow suit.

SAKQ
J432
HK5
D72
C42

W
N
E
S

(Dealer: South—Both sides vulnerable.)

South West North East
11 2 3 4
3D 3H 4D Pass
Pass 4H 5D

South knew of course that West held considerable spade suit. As a matter of fact, West could have been set only two

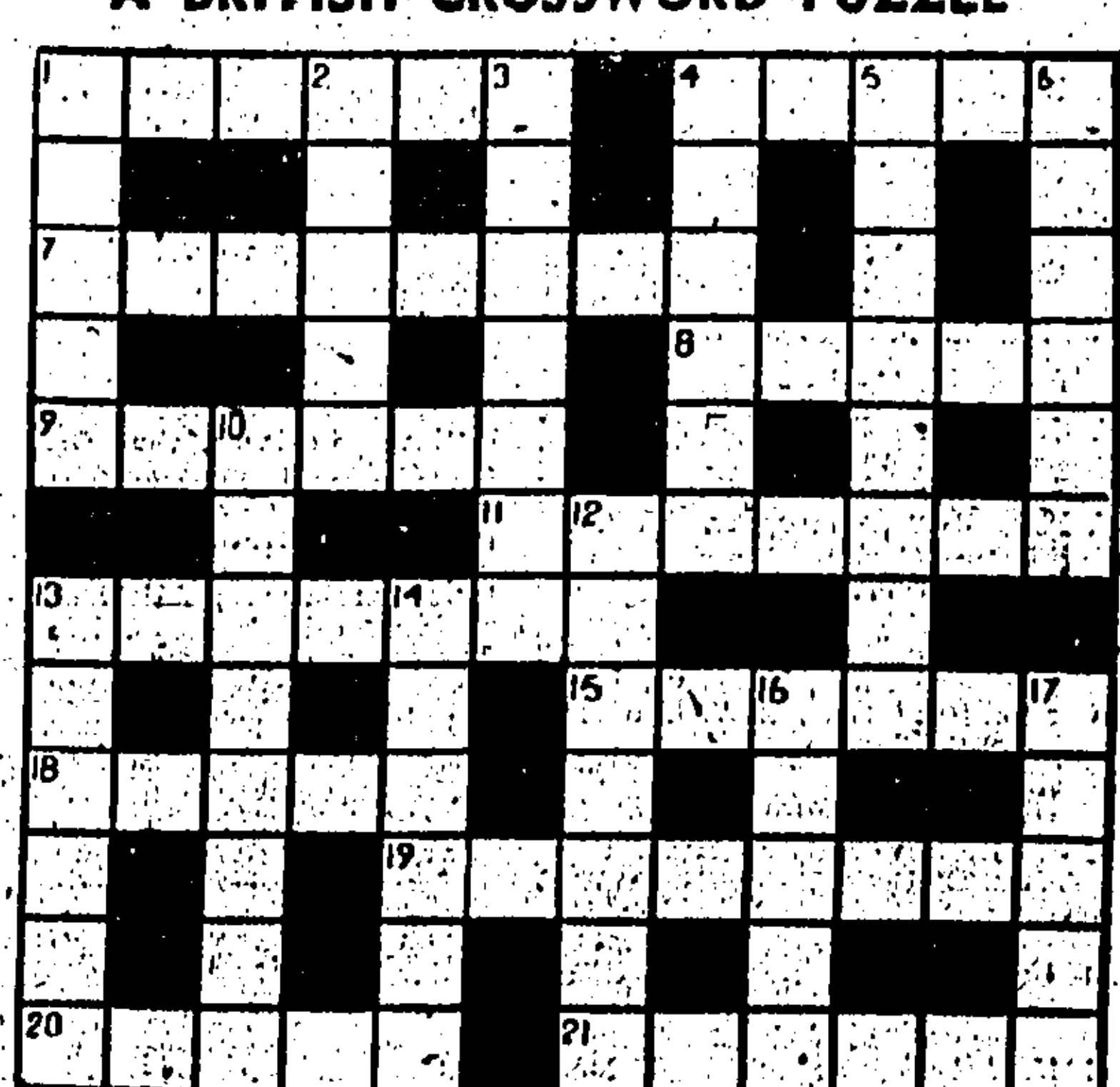
tricks if he had been doubled. It developed that South's estimate of the length of that suit should have been the key to play of the hand in his diamond contract.

After West scored his spade K and saw the singleton in dummy, he switched to his diamond 7 to limit ruffing by the dummy. South went that with the A and led the spade 7 for a ruff with the diamond K. He had decided to try to get rid of his other spade by discarding it on a club if the suit would break evenly and the Q could be caught in a finesse. So he took two more trumps in his own hand, scored the club K and finessed the J. When East won that, South was doomed, as he had to lose a heart to the K.

Upon winning the second trick with the diamond A, South should have estimated the length of West's spades. Guessing soundly, he should have reckoned seven, as with eight West probably would have overcalled the 1-Heart with 4-Spades. If that was so, East would have two spades. On that basis, South should have ruffed one spade with a low diamond, come to his hand with a trump and ruffed a second spade with the diamond K. By that simple method, he would have lost nothing except one spade and one heart trick.

Why is it particularly important in No Trump play to notice and remember the exact size of every card, including the lowly spot-cards?

A BRITISH CROSSWORD PUZZLE



Clues Across

1 Vote 13 Analyse
4 Beverage 15 Lessoned
7 Familiar 16 Denude
8 Hinder 19 Layman
9 Menace 20 Shilly
11 Neck of land 21 Ousta

Saturday's Crossword

Across: 1 Lamb, 4 Rendeb, 8 Apes, 9 Gear, 10 Straits, 11 Rite, 12 Tube, 14 Bettors, 17 Realm, 19 Balm, 22 Present, 26 Blog, 27 Sows, 28 Foreman, 29 Edam, 30 Naps, 31 Blutter, 32 Shed.

Clues Down

1 Hard substance 13 Alarm
2 Salt water 14 Lay
3 Sever 16 bare
4 Bolts 19 Similar
5 Scorn game
6 Prizes 17 Board game
10 Quiet

Down: 2 Avenue, 3 Barrel, 4 Reels, 5 Eaten, 6 Inapt, 7 Utter, 12 Trip, 13 Bad, 15 Evil, 16 Song, 18 Inane, 20 Answer, 21 Rotate, 23 Roost, 24 Scant, 25 Tenor.

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FIRST THING EVERY MORNING ENO'S

BRITONS TALK OF WAR POSSIBILITIES CALMLY

London, September 26.

Britain's hasty rearming against the possibility of war has left its citizens in a state of shock, or in the words of the Daily Mirror: "Calmly bewildered and apprehensively steady."

Doctor Cyril Garbett, Archbishop of York, summed it up in a speech in the House of Lords: "This country has had a great shock in the last few days because for the first time it was realised there is a possibility of war."

At least two last war ex-servicemen, reminded by the Defence Minister, Mr. A. V. Alexander that they were still subject to instant call, said they were getting their uniforms cleaned and pressed.

The Royal Air Force issued a call for more recruits, and volunteers for radio instructions and other devices for spotting planes and sighting anti-aircraft guns.

Unemotional Talk

All of the war talk among ordinary people was unemotional. Voices were kept at conversational level in traditional British calm. At higher levels the discussion was less pointed but equally grim. Financial circles discussed the problem of transition from consumer production to partial military preparedness.

The country has been told that demobilisation of the armed forces is to be slowed, the Army, Navy and Air Forces are to be greatly increased.

With one exception the newspapers approved rearmament. The exception was the Communist Daily Worker, which said: "Every extra penny spent on armaments is at the expense of the working people. It is taking food out of their mouths, robbing them of their houses, denying industry its vitally needed man power, hitting at exports and storing up future unemployment by cutting down capital expenditures."

Unemployment seems to be the very least of the Government's worries. The task now is more than ever one of finding men to do the needed jobs.

The Costs

The Government says it cannot estimate the cost of the rearmament programme and will have to submit the bill later.

The Financial Times guessed that material requirements in this financial year will run £50,000,000 but added that that figure would probably grow. It estimated 80,000 to 90,000 workers will be diverted from production.

The London Times weighed the costs and posed the dilemma: "To ignore the duty of self defence is to court attack. To attempt too much is to risk bringing the whole structure down."

No ready answer was found by this newspaper but it emphasised that Britain should not try to walk alone. "Neither defence nor recovery can be attempted except in concert with other countries."

—Associated Press.

REQUEST FOR EAST AFRICAN NAVAL FORCE

Nairobi, September 25.

It was disclosed today that the British Admiralty has been asked to supply ships for an East African Naval Force with headquarters at Mombasa.

The request came from the East India Command-in-Chief, Vice-Admiral Sir Charles Woodhouse in Nairobi.—United Press.

STAR
Phone 56335
17 Hankow Road, Kowloon.

FINAL SHOWING
at
2.30, 5.10, 7.20 & 9.30 P.M.

There was something strange in her that many men sensed... and it set them burning...

HEDY LAMARR
The Strange Woman
GEORGE CO-STARRING LOUIS SANDERS-HAYWARD

TOMORROW
"KEYS OF THE KINGDOM"
Starring
Gregory PECK
Thomas MITCHELL

THE STRANGE WOMAN
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Thomas MITCHELL

THE LOOK of anguish on this Shanghai pedicab driver's face as he haggles with a passenger shows the fare offered has been too little. One incident in Shanghai's "cold war." (Story below)—AP Photo.



Shanghai's Cold War

Shanghai, September 26.

The Government curtailment of petrol supplies to private motorists, to conserve foreign exchange, has started a "cold war" between Shanghai's travelling public and the city's pedicab drivers.

The rice-powered pedicab pilots have been quick to take advantage of the increased demand for their services by hiking their fares.

The public, bearing in mind the Government freeze of all prices at the August 19 level, has been slow in recognizing their new demands. The result is a verbal battle that takes place daily on hundreds of fronts throughout the city.

Like the unwieldy contraption he drives, the performance of a pedicab driver is nearly unpredictable. Perhaps this is in part due to the fact that three different drivers handle the pedicabs over a 24 hour period. Each man gets eight hours in which to make enough to buy his bowl of rice.

If It Rains...

If the day's operations prove profitable he can slacken off in charges for fares towards the end of his shift. Vice-versa a driver who has had a bad day has to charge low fares to get all the business he can.

It therefore would seem impossible to fix pedicab fares at the August 19 level for that matter at any level, since when it rains pedicab fares automatically go up 100 per cent until the sun comes out again.

The pedicab itself is an unpredictable vehicle. Behind the front wheel is a heavy weight which tends to swing it off balance at the first push of the pedal.

According to an eyewitness, a pedicab driver has been seen to jump from his moving vehicle to pick up a wallet lying on the street. His vehicle, still moving, savagely swung around and pinned him beneath its wheels.

Sense Of Hearing
Passengers who narrowly escaped with their lives when the pedicab in which they were riding was grazed by a passing automobile say many pedicab drivers do not know the right from the left side of the street.

Most peculiar of all about the pedicab drivers, residents say, is their acute sense of hearing when a high fare is offered and their deafness when a low offer is made.—Associated Press.

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THEY'RE WATCHING SARONGS GO BY
In Paramount's Musical
Rainbow Island
Starring
DOROTHY LAMOUR • EDDIE BRACKEN
GIL LAMB
with BARRY SULLIVAN
Directed by RALPH MURPHY

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Support For Freedom Of Information Conventions

Paris, September 25.

The United States has mustered support to get three controversial conventions on freedom of information approved by the United Nations General Assembly, American sources said today.

The Americans are leading the drive to get the conventions approved in the face of strong opposition, chiefly from the Soviet Union and its satellites.

Officials here said that France is showing an equal eagerness and many other delegates are rallying to support the move.

The future of the conventions was threatened last month when the seventh session of the UN Economic and Social Council in Geneva voted to pass them along to the Assembly without any recommendation.

The council had been expected to approve them, but the Soviet filibuster prevented consideration of any but the first convention which concerns the rights of foreign correspondents.

Also referred to the Assembly without any recommendation were the UN declaration of Human Rights and the convention on genocide.

Good Consensus

An American delegation's spokesman said today that the United States will support the Human Rights document as it now stands. The United States would prefer some changes, but the delegation was described as feeling, after two years' work, that the declaration represents a good consensus.

It gives the rights in the fields of race, religion, opinion, political action, sex and marriage. The Soviet Union stated that while some of the articles of the declaration were acceptable, the convention as a whole, was unsatisfactory.

Informed sources here expressed a guarded optimism that the several controversial amendments introduced by the Economic and Social Council's recent session into the convention on the rights of foreign correspondents, will be removed by the Assembly.

Two of these amendments introduced by Mexico and Colombia, were described by the American delegation as "emasculating" the convention.—United Press.

US Requests Ceiling On UN Costs

Paris, September 25.

The United States will ask the United Nations General Assembly to place a ceiling on UN costs and authorize a token reduction of the share allotted to the United States for the coming year, it was learned today.

Budget officials have again proposed that the United States pay 39.89 per cent of the year's cost, which Secretary General Trygve Lie estimated at US\$33,409,000.

Members of the American delegation agreed that the U.S. should continue to bear the greatest financial burden until the rest of the world is in a better economic condition. The Americans decided, however, to press for a token reduction down to one third of the total.—United Press.

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Pirates of Monterey
TECHNICOLOR
Starring
Maria Montez • Cameron
Richard Bastiani • Philip Reed • Gilbert Roland
Tamara Shayne • Gale Sondergaard

TOMORROW
which face is really his?
even he did not know!

Ronald Colman
"A DOUBLE LIFE"
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SIGNE HASSO • EDMOND O'BRIEN
Shelley Winters • Ray Collins • Philip Loeb
Written by RUTH GORDON and GABRIEL KANIN
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Robin Hood
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The Latest of the "THIN MAN" Series!

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Take Any Eastern Tram, Car or Happy Valley Bus
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A MASTERPIECE OF HUMAN ADVENTURE AND EMOTION! ... You'll Search your whole screen experience for its equal in drama, suspense, soul-stirring story!

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THE SEARCHING WIND
Robert YOUNG—Sylvia SIDNEY

MINISTER GIVES ASSURANCE

London, September 25.

The War Minister, Mr. Emanuel Shinwell, said here tonight that there was "no danger of war at the present time" and advised his audience not to be panicked by the talk of war.

"While our purpose is to promote peace, we cannot ignore the need for preparing the most adequate defence for our people," he added.

"I do not understand this alarm about the call up of reservists. Some people have got the idea that we are going to call up everybody. We are not going to do anything of the sort."

Mr. Shinwell told his audience that "plans will be disclosed shortly, but these will not interfere with our economic recovery. I do not believe there is any other country that wants to let fly, and I do not think that any other country wants to fire the first shot."—Reuter.

RADIO

THIS IS RADIO HONG KONG broadcasting on a frequency of 810 kilocycles per second, and on 0.2 megacycles per second in the 31 metre band.

H.K.T.
12.30 p.m.—Daily Programme Summary.
12.45 p.m.—Variety.
1.00 p.m.—A Light Orchestra Programme.

1.15 p.m.—News, Weather Report and Announcements.
1.25 p.m.—Interlude.
1.30 p.m.—Live Music and His Music.

With Sylvia Cecil, Olive Gilbert, Trevor Jones, Peter Graves and Billie Chorus and Orchest. (H.K.T.S.)
1.45 p.m.—Class Hour.

2.00 p.m.—Programme Summary.
2.05 p.m.—"Swing in A Sweet Mood".
2.10 p.m.—Hospital Request Half Hour presented by Nan Dickinson (Studio).

2.15 p.m.—"Music Hall" Presented by Philip Burn and Alan Ross (Studio).
2.30 p.m.—Portuguese Half Hour (Studio).

2.45 p.m.—World and Home News (London Relay).
2.50 p.m.—A Melody Programme by Arthur and Paramount Theatre Orchestra with Al Holliman at the Organ.

3.00 p.m.—"I Like What I Like" Presented by Tim Capstick (Studio).
3.05 p.m.—"Where do you go from here?" A Mystery Play Dorothy Sayers (H.K.T.S.)

3.15 p.m.—A Vocal Recital by Joan Turville (Mezzo-Soprano) with Piano Accompaniment by Clara Stanfield (Studio).
3.45 p.m.—Boston Promenade Orchestra.

3.50 p.m.—World and Home News (London Relay).
4.00 p.m.—Weather Report.

4.05 p.m.—Selections from Opera.
4.15 p.m.—Fred Hartley and His Music (H.K.T.S.)

4.20 p.m.—Radio News Rel. (London Relay).
4.25 p.m.—Weather Report and Close Down.

4.30 p.m.—Weather Report and Close Down.

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AT 2.30, 5.20, 7.20 & 9.20 P.M.

Another Wonderful
Goldwyn Comedy!

CARY GRANT
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DAVID HIVEN
Cary and Loretta
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JAMES CLEASON • GLADYS COOPER • ELSA WANCHSTER with THE MITCHELL BOYCHOIR.

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JOAN FONTAINE
in "IVY"

NEXT CHANGE
JOAN FONTAINE
in "IVY"

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Asst. Editor:—Ian Mackenzie.

Business Manager: W. H. Nolloth

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COMMUNISM IN INDONESIA

The insurrectionary movement organised by the Communists to spread political and economic chaos in South East Asia has now flared up in the Indonesian Republic. Neither the revolutionary tradition nor the Left-wing outlook of Dr. Soekarno's administration has sufficed to protect it from a Communist attack which falsely professes to pursue nationalist aims. Like the Government of Burma the Government of the Indonesian Republic now finds itself threatened by a coalition of former allies under Communist direction.

The Dutch promptly offered their help to Dr. Hatta, the Prime Minister of the Republic. The offer has been refused since the Republican Government hopes to overcome the insurrection by itself. A state of emergency has been proclaimed, troops are being dispatched against the Communists and Tan Malakka has been released from gaol to mobilise his adherents in support of the Government. Even if these measures prove successful, however, it seems likely that the Dutch and the Republicans will draw closer together in the face of a common danger.

Like the Government of Burma the Republican administration has now lost its former illusions about the true aims of Moscow in South East Asia while the Dutch have for some time been gravely concerned at the spread of Communism. They have prohibited Communist activities in territory under their control and Dr. Van Mook, the Lieutenant Governor-General of Indonesia, has cut short his consultations at The Hague to direct security measures from Batavia. In the wider field, Dr. Stakker, the Netherlands Foreign Minister, has been in close touch with Mr. Evatt, Australian Minister for External Affairs, and Mr. Marshall, United States Secretary of State, to acquaint Australia and the United States with the Dutch view of the gravity of the Communist menace.

Mr. Bevin's forthright statement on September 15 clearly indicated where Britain stands. The Commonwealth is determined to employ the maximum possible resources to protect South East Asia from the Communist campaign. There is an evident case for concerted action by the Western democracies against the efforts of Moscow in inspiring to turn the nationalist aspirations of the peoples of South East Asia into channels that lead straight to anarchy. If this action is to succeed, whether in Malaya or in Indonesia, care must be taken to ensure that a distinction is drawn between Communism on the one hand and nationalism on the other.

The Communists owe much of their influence to the skill with which they have confused their own plan to seize power with genuine aspirations to self-government, now so widely cherished by the peoples among whom they work: and it is important that the Western democracies should help and not hinder new national movements that have come into being. The Dutch would be well advised to make a fresh effort to reach an under-

THE FIRST INSTALMENT

The Stilwell Papers

FOREWORD

It is with deep feeling and pride that I present these words of my husband, General Joseph W. Stilwell. Because of the many controversies concerning his services in the China-Burma-India theater and his recall in November, 1944, and because he was never allowed to present for himself the true facts of the case, I am giving him this opportunity to speak.

General Stilwell's army life began in 1909, when he entered the United States Military Academy at the age of seventeen. After his graduation in 1904, he served in Shanghai as construction engineer on a road being built by the American Red Cross for famine relief. In Shanghai, he spent months working and living with Chinese labourers and peasants. In 1927, while stationed in Tientsin, he spent several months as his liaison with the Chinese armies, then engaged in Civil War. Because of his intense desire for factual information, he moved continuously on foot within the battle areas. During a later assignment as Military Attaché to the American Embassy in Peking, he learned to know Chinese officials and military leaders of the highest rank. During those years of contact with both the common citizens of China and leaders of wealth and position, General Stilwell developed an intimate understanding of the basic and underlying psychology of China.

General Stilwell's war journals were written so that he might have a true and factual account of those years. They were put down for his own use. But to me, encouraging me to bring his journals to publication.

Winifred A. Stilwell

ON THE DAY the Japanese struck at Pearl Harbor, the United States Army was scattered thin along the Pacific Coast. Four Army and one Marine Corps divisions—in all, some 100,000 men—were spread over Puget Sound, north along the coast, and south along the coast, responsible for defending the homeland from an enemy whose first assault was expected anywhere, any time, in any force. These units, in various states of organization and confusion, some half trained, all ill equipped, untried and scattered on a peaceful Sunday morning, were under the over-all command of Lieutenant General John L. DeWitt, commander of the Fourth Army.

Major General Joseph Warren Stilwell as senior tactical commander in California was directly responsible to DeWitt. Stilwell's command was the Third Corps with headquarters at Monterey—and his responsibility was the defence of the frontier of America from San Francisco through Los Angeles to San Diego. This was an area of some five million people, containing more than 75 per cent of the heavy armaments plants of the United States, some of its most significant oil production, naval base, and cut off from the rest of the country by desert and mountain.

On the morning of Pearl Harbor Sunday, General and Mrs. Stilwell were entertaining the officers of the Third Corps staff at their Carmel home. It was the last "at home" the General promised his wife, that he would have to give for his staff. A telephone rang, and Mrs. Stilwell answered. "Turn on your radio," the friend said. The Japs are attacking Pearl Harbor. Mrs. Stilwell turned the news to her husband; the party converged on the nearest radio. There was a pause as they listened to the next flash; and then the party dissolved.

Sometime that afternoon or evening General Stilwell found time to scribble the first entry in his wartime diaries. For the next three weeks his total preoccupation was to be the organization of the defence of the South Pacific Coast.

December 7, 1941 Japs attack Hawaii. [Plan] Rainbow 5 in effect. Three p.m. Goode phoned. Jap fleet 20 miles south, 10 miles out [Montgomery]. Sent Dorn out [Montgomery]. Phoned Hearn to start reconnaissance. Phoned Hearn to have Dorn call enlisted men back to camp.

8.30. phoned White at Ord. White to send reconnaissance

troop down Highway No. 1. 3:35 Guam being attacked.

December 8 Office in a.m. No further news. Rumours begin. Went to San Francisco and saw DeWitt. Disaster at Honolulu.

Phone from Washington about ammunition. Almost a half. Sunday night "air raid" at San Francisco. Two blockouts in San Francisco. Second on account of Navy patrol. Fourth Army kind of jittery. Back at six. Much depressed. Blackout on. Calmed down.

December 9 At office in a.m. Arranged to shove off [on inspection trip]. Fleet of thirty-four [Japanese] ships between San Francisco and Los Angeles. Later—not authentic. (Sinking feeling is growing.) More threats of raids and landings. DeWitt getting four regiments from East Dorn and I off at 3:45.

December 10 Rain all way down. Went by Camp Cooke at 4:00. Hiked at Ft. MacArthur. Jittery. News of two British battleships sunk. My God—worse and worse.

On to San Bernardino in heavy rain. All arrangements made. Good job. Had chow at 12:15. In at one. Up at 6:30. Saw Moon. No bombers here. Out in desert. But eighty to a hundred B-17s on coast. Navy—no ships, no planes, or very few.

I had just gotten to Mitchell's command post in Balboa Park, San Diego, when the phone rang. Dorn was told there was an urgent call for me. He took it down and handed it to me. "The main Japanese battle fleet is 104 miles off San Francisco. General alert of all units." I believed it, like a damn fool, and walked around the room trying to figure what to do. I imagined a wild rush up to Frisco with all available troops, and the first thing to do seemed to be to inform the Marines at Camp Elliott. So we dashed out and barged in, and saw General Vogel, a calm, solid citizen who, although under forty-eight hours' sleep, seemed to be in command. (Four heavy ships, two to four aircraft carriers, eight destroyers, some subs.) They guessed it might be this force, in for a raid, and they calmed me down some, enough to get to Dawley's command post without going nuts.

My first impression to that time was like a kick in the stomach, the unthinkable realization that our defences were down, the enemy at hand, and that we not only had nothing to defend ourselves with, but that Time was against us. We could not ship the ammunition in time, nor could we evacuate the five million people in this area. Had the Japs only known, they could have landed anywhere on the coast, and after our handful of ammunition was gone, they could have shot us like pigs in a pen. We had about ten million calls, 30 rifle battalions, a few hundred 75s, and 200 155s. No trench mortars at all. The Coast Artillery Command at Rossmore and [Ft.] MacArthur had about 100 rds. per [155 mm. gun] and sufficient staff for their other guns.

Of course [the 4th] Army passed the buck on this report. They had it from a "usually absolutely reliable source," but they should never have put it out without check. They added that the Fourth Air Force had gone after the Japs, but they did not report results, which of course were negative. Then when a Navy patrol scoured the area and found nothing, they had to admit the report was not dependable. (I stopped at Encinitas to phone Hearn, and he said then that the Japs had already reported negatively.)

December 13 Not content with the above blah, [the 4th] Army pulled another at ten thirty today. "Reliable information that attack on Los Angeles is imminent. A general alarm being considered. The aid to playing feeling again. Ammunition a little better, the 125th [Regiment] due in twenty-four hours, and a division coming in ten days. Got what hope I could from that, and then decided to disbelieve the report. Of course, the attack never materialized, but a "general alarm" would have been just as serious. The plain truth is that it is not possible to evacuate three million people east, over waterless desert, and there would have been frightful casualties if a general evacuation had started. What Jackass would sound a "general alarm" under the circumstances?

[The Fourth] Army G-2 is just another amateur, like all the rest of the staff. Rule: the higher the headquarters, the more important is calm. Nothing should be out of control. Nothing is ever as bad as it seems at first. But twelve million 30-calibre [bullets] in hands of troops and three million in reserve. The 125th [Regiment] due to-night. We have two battalions along the coast. Two battalions radioed for Coast Artillery Command—de-

fence and two battalions in reserve. For 175 miles of coast. (The old sinking feeling.) Six tanks coming from Ord. (The others won't run.)

Lingayen landing repulsed. December 14 One week gone. What have we done? Reputations blasted and the U.S. united and set for a long hard pull.

Philippine Islands doing fine. Wake and Midway holding. [Secretary of Navy] Knox back in Washington. Still silence from Navy. What a double-eye they got. A Coast Artillery Command unit shot and killed a woman yesterday. DeWitt now in full command on coast.

The Philippine divisions shot 'em up at Lingayen. Caught the Japs coming ashore in launches. Sank 150 boats and contents. Good job. In fact, most of the escaped people (Chinese, Japs, Greeks, and Filipinos) are doing the best work for civilization.

December 15 Dubby day—no sears. Various dopes in to talk. Royce wants to resign—just can't bear it. Told him to wait till tomorrow. The 125th Infantry in Third Cavalry Battalion arrived at Phoenix and Tucson.

[Secretary of the Navy] Knox back from Hawaii. Statement looks queer. He says Arizona and three destroyers and one mine sweeper sunk. Oklahoma capsized. Utah lost. Other damaged. Whatever that means. Maintains that the Pacific Fleet has gone after the Japs.

The Italians have worked it out. They say the Japs may be considered to be "yellow Aryans." December 16 Admiral Yamamoto, several years dead, wrote in a letter that when the Jap war with the U.S. occurred, he did not want to merely take Guam and Wake, and occupy Hawaii and San Francisco. His real ambition was to dictate peace in Washington, D.C.

December 17 Off to Santa Monica. Saw Colonel Brannan. He showed all letters. Aircraft production localised here in eight plants. Practically all [the heavy bombers]. My God.

December 18 —came in, and started his worries about Terminal Island. He wanted to evacuate the Jap colony, at least, he wanted me to do it. How and to where, he didn't know. Also, he was afraid the oil stocks at Torrance would be sabotaged and ignited and that a river of flame would pour down through Wilmington, consuming everything in its path, and the gigantic holocaust. To prevent this he wanted to declare a war zone east and west along Imperial Boulevard and north and south along Atlantic [Boulevard] (three hundred square miles), combining the area for aliens, removing them and then preventing them from returning. How this was to be done he did not know. I told him to put some men at Torrance and prevent interference with the old storage there. We talked till midnight, by which time he was pretty well calmed down.

December 19 Flow to Lake Rogers at Murco to see about request for guards. This is the Air Corps' bombing range on the desert—seventy air miles from San Bernardino. Lieutenant Colonel Smith was much alarmed over the defenceless state of his command; he was sure the Japs could fly in at any moment and shoot his men down. The Engineer Battalion was leaving him where they went. It seems they were "homing" on the radio broadcasts, and when these were turned off, they didn't know what to do, and so went away. (If turning off the radio broadcasts will win the war, there will be no objection from me.)

The [XXZ] Flares Rumours of "secret" Jap airfield in Lower California caused Army to organize this expedition of six apts who allegedly spoke Spanish. Two battalions of Mexican Infantry were to be brought to Tia Juana over U.S. railways and escorted [Lieutenant Colonel XXZ] south on his search (roughly fifty miles by eight hundred).

A liaison post was to be set up, incidentally, [XXZ] to have scout cars and our assistance. Motor transport for the Mexicans, to be furnished by us, as case of need. [XXZ] Japs airfield in Lower California caused Army to organize this expedition of six apts who allegedly spoke Spanish. Two battalions of Mexican Infantry were to be brought to Tia Juana over U.S. railways and escorted [Lieutenant Colonel XXZ] south on his search (roughly fifty miles by eight hundred).

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The wild, farcical and fantastic stuff that G-2 Fourth Army pushes out. The latest is a two-pound bundle of crap. An investigation of a Ph.D. at California Tech., a distinguished research man in weather who runs a service from California Tech. for orange growers. He voluntarily discontinued his broadcast when the war broke out, but [G-2] had him investigated by FBI.

The frantic struggle of the Army staff to justify General DeWitt's forecast of danger to Alaska has petered out. When they got down to one submarine four hundred miles northeast of Hawaii, that was the end. December 20 Report from a Coast Artillery Command sergeant that his post had been

INTRODUCTION

The editor of The Stilwell Papers, in an introduction, says that no change has been made except for minor liberties, clearly detailed below. Such editorial matter as is added for purposes of background and explanation is clearly marked as such and distinguished from the text proper by an italic face.

The papers brought together come from three sources, each reflecting a lifelong personal habit of General Stilwell.

The first source is his personal command journal, which was kept faithfully throughout the war. The journal entries are usually short, clipped telegraphic entries, serving as a personal record of events. Frequently they are technical military notes. Only as much of the journals is used in this book as is needed to show the sequence of the story together with other sources.

The second source consists of longer essays and analyses usually written during periods of reflection when Stilwell, for his own satisfaction, attempted to summarize a situation, sharpen his perception of character, or think through a particularly vexing problem.

The editor has taken the liberty of weaving both diaries and reflective papers together into a single pattern, letting down both diary entry and reflective paper as a single section when they fall under the same date. When the reflective paper is undated, the editor has inserted it where, by the logic of text and events, he believes it properly falls.

For this book a source of material for this book is General Stilwell's letters to Mrs. Stilwell. These are clearly marked with the name of their recipient.

Wherever the name of a Chinese friend of General Stilwell has appeared, and whenever, in the opinion of the editor or Mrs. Stilwell, such a name exposes that friend to danger of reprisal the name has been deleted.

Wherever Stilwell, as commanding general, records the shortcomings of United States officers, Mrs. Stilwell has requested that the names of such officers be deleted unless the history of the war makes it essential that the name be retained. The editor has taken it upon himself to fill out the abbreviations of names, or translations of code that Stilwell frequently used.

The parentheses in the text are those of Stilwell, but whenever a bracketed material is an explanation or translation supplied by the editor. Occasionally, writing for his own eyes alone, Stilwell used the harsh descriptors of the soldier. Knowing General Stilwell's reluctance to use such language publicly, the editor has at times cut or softened various easily recognised phrases. Less than half of General Stilwell's wartime writings are embodied in this book; but what has been published is Stilwell's alone, and the alterations mentioned above are the only brief alterations of his original script.

fired on by a passing motorist. (Probable fact—backfired.)

Report from Army that a secret airfield had been reported twenty-odd miles north of Palomar, the planes being concealed under alfalfa, and the probable objective being the Consolidated Aircraft plant at San Diego. An old field where the Army Company had been trained.

[One] captain and his wife and daughters actually saw three Jap planes at 12:43 a.m. on December 9 outlined against the moon. They were going to bomb Terminal Island but he had had the forethought to order a blackout, and the planes became "confused" then turn back (N.B. This is apparently the basis of the "confused" report that the Interceptor Command got excited about.)

[The] captain wanted Dawley to put a 75 on a tug and go out after a sub that had been about the Captain had positive proof that subs were lurking all about him from the frequent "signatures" on his loops in the bay.

General Ryan not only knew that flights of Jap planes were over San Francisco, but explained why they turned back and where they went. It seems they were "homing" on the radio broadcasts, and when these were turned off, they didn't know what to do, and so went away. (If turning off the radio broadcasts will win the war, there will be no objection from me.)

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planes, then amphibians. I had Jeffers fly down about a hundred miles. The Navy flew a PBX well down. All reports negative, of course. Orders and counter-orders for [XXZ]. Buy civilian clothes. Leave weapons behind. Paint out designation on cars. Planes fly but not bomb. Can shoot machine guns though. Etc.

Requests for Army Guards: Terminal Island, shipbuilding plants, commercial radio stations, railroad bridges and tunnels, railroad crossovers, dams, water supply, power plants, oil wells, tanks, and refineries. Aircraft manufacturing plants, hospitals, aqueducts, harbour defences, airfields, offices of Interceptor Command, etc., etc. Everybody makes a case for his own installation, and nobody gives a damn if the Army begs down and quits training. Right now (December 20) we have seven regiments of infantry in the area, four of which are on guard duty.

Now we've started giving trucks to General Hico, [XXZ's] friend of Lower California. The rat race continues. December 21 [XXZ] affair getting worse and worse. A stupidity. Now he has planes and is "operating" in two columns. Really was a sub attack yesterday. Or rather two. Attacks on freighters near Santa Cruz and off Eureka yesterday, confirmed today by Western Defence Command and by press tonight. Where is our Navy?

Five Mexican destroyers coming up from Panama to patrol Baja California. The day has come when we lean on the Mexican Navy! Our naval "force" based on San Diego is pitiful—twelve PBXs, six fighters, ten bombers. About four destroyers for escort duty. That's all. December 22 How things do fall on you out of a clear sky. Hearn knocked on my door at 6:30 and said Bradley was on the phone. He was. Bryden had called from Washington and I am to shove off at once for work on a war plan, for some expeditionary force which Bradley implied I was to command. He emphasised the fact that I would be away for some time. (You can bet on that.)

Packed up and shoved off at 1:35. Home at five. Talked and talked. All composed mentally, thank God. Grand visit.

December 25 The family made it Christmas for me, but the clock went too fast. Packed up and off at 8:30—the family all at the front door to see me off. Not a tear in the crowd—just smiles and waves for good luck. Reached Washington in bright sunshine, 4:00 p.m., Xmas Eve. Reported to the Adjutant General. He knew nothing.

Saw —. He knew nothing, but that was to be expected. I never got anything out of him but silly giggles. His principal worry at the moment was finding out whether or not to wear a black tie to dinner that night. So I went to War Plans Division and found Gerow out but Eberhauer in. Latter gave me the jolt about [Plan] Black. It didn't make me feel any different from before, somehow. From there went down to the War College and saw Malony. That was the 24th, and they handed me the first directive for Dakota.

Pretty gloomy. Chow at Pennsylvania Avenue with Smith and Dorn. Had chow at dog-wagon. Letter to Mrs. Stilwell What a brave picture for a guy off to who knows where or what. It meant a lot to me to see you all there at the front door, everybody cheerful and facing the music. Good omen for a good ending to all this crazy business, and you sounded the note of optimism I needed. We may have some dark times ahead, but I'm sure we are coming out of it. This country is a slow starter, but it is full of guts, and we are going to win.

Letter to Mrs. Stilwell Merry Christmas! Dorn and I went to the War College and read a lot of stuff. Then we had Christmas dinner—and a good one—at a restaurant—and dissipated further by seeing Dumbo. I nearly fell off my chair when the elephant pyramid toppled over. We sat through the film twice.

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(To Be Continued)

RUSSIA REPLIES TO LAST WISH

3-POWER BERLIN NOTE

London, September 25.

The British, American and French Foreign Ministers will meet in Paris tomorrow to discuss the new Soviet note on the Berlin crisis handed in at Paris and London this evening.

The Soviet note was in reply to one from the Western Allies delivered three days ago to the Soviet Ambassadors in London, Washington and Paris.

The Foreign Office spokesman announced that the Soviet Government today replied to the latest note from the Western powers on the Berlin crisis. The note, it is understood, was immediately forwarded to the Foreign Secretary, Mr. Ernest Bevin, in Paris.

The Foreign Office spokesman refused to make any comment in the contents of the Soviet note.

Last Wednesday, notes from Britain, France and the United

States were delivered to the Soviet Government after personal consultation between the three Western Foreign Ministers in Paris.

This latest move of the Western powers was believed to have contained an enquiry as to whether the Soviet Government was willing to resume the negotiations on the basis of the four-power directive given to the four Military Governors in Berlin.

Soviet Counter

The three Western Governments believe that the recent discussions in Berlin of the Military Governors' conference broke down because of the Soviet representative, Marshal Vasily Sokolovsky, deviated from the agreed instructions in several respects.

In diplomatic quarters here, it has been forecast that unless the Soviet Government appears willing to endorse the directive to the Military Governors worked out by the representatives of the four powers at the Kremlin last month, the whole question of the Berlin blockade may be brought before the Security Council.

It was also being suggested in London tonight that the Soviet Government might counter this possibility by proposing immediate discussions over the whole field of the German problem by the Council of Foreign Ministers.

The Soviet note was believed to be long, from the time taken to translate it. Observers thought this indicated, like the earlier Soviet reply to the Western note given to the Soviet Foreign Minister in Moscow by the three Western envoys, it was neither a positive nor a negative rejoinder to the three questions of principle which the Western powers were trying to clarify.

Next Step

If this deduction is correct, the three Foreign Ministers in Paris are expected to decide to take the problem to the United Nations—probably to the Security Council.

Sir William Strang, permanent Assistant Under-Secretary at the Foreign Office in charge of German affairs, and Mr. Patrick Dean, head of the German Department at the Foreign Office, left the British Embassy in Paris for a conference at the French Foreign Office on the Soviet reply to the three-power note.

No meeting of the Foreign Ministers had been fixed for tonight. It was officially stated at the British Embassy.—Reuter.

Vishinsky Ignored Basic Atom Issue

(By Michael Fry, Reuters Correspondent)

Paris, September 25.

The Soviet Union's proposal to reduce the armaments of the "Big Five" by one-third was received in United Nations circles today with what amounts to tolerant cynicism.

The general reaction among most delegates was that Mr. Andrei Vishinsky, Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister, showed in his speech to the General Assembly a certain moderation compared with last year's Assembly, but that his speech contained nothing new.

His proposal to set up a "control body" to check on disarmament and the abolition of atomic weapons, according to many delegates, ignored entirely the basic issue, which has been the cause of continued deadlock in the United Nations for the last two years.

Propaganda Value

The Soviet proposal, which most delegates generally regarded as primarily of "propaganda value," seeks to put the control of armaments and atomic energy under the jurisdiction of the Security Council, in which each of the Big Powers has a veto. This is precisely the point, as many delegates noticed, on which the Atomic Energy Commission and the Commission for Conventional Armaments, arrived at a complete dead end in the last 12 months.

In American delegation circles, surprise was expressed that Mr. Vishinsky based his entire case about atomic energy control on what one United States spokesman qualified as "astonishing misinformation."

Scientists of many nations, working for over two years on the problem, had proved conclusively that a mere prohibition of atomic weapons was totally

inadequate without an effective control system, free of the veto, they said.

Mr. Vishinsky, "apparently ignoring" all the work done by the various Atomic Energy Commission bodies during the past two years, proposed that all control work should be done "within the framework of the Security Council."

Other Points

This would mean, according to experts, that if the control body wished to inspect any atomic production activity anywhere, any of the Big Five would have the power to veto such inspection in the Security Council.

Other points in Mr. Vishinsky's speech noted by various delegations were:

(1) He had no word of praise for any activities of the United Nations in the last two years.

(2) His attack on the "warmongers" in Britain and America was merely a shadow of Mr. Molotov's charges at the last Assembly.

(3) His speech, while more moderate than expected, did not indicate any sign of conciliation on the part of the Soviet Government.

Altogether, the Soviet Government's declaration at this Assembly was regarded in many delegations as of minor importance as an indication of overall Soviet policy, because it gave no hint of the delegates of the attitude which the Soviet delegation will adopt in the day-to-day work of the United Nations in the next two months.—Reuter.



COLONEL Chang Ya-min, former chief of the Shanghai Garrison, Economic Affairs Section, about to drink one of two bowls of Chinese wine, which he asked for, before he faced the firing squad on September 21 at Kiangwan execution ground. He was convicted on charges of corruption by utilizing his position to manipulate the monetary black market. AP Photo.

Burma Communist Leader Arrested

Rangoon, September 25.

The Burmese Government tonight announced the arrest of Mya Han, Secretary General of a new "Union of Burma Communist Party," formed by U Ko Ko Gyi, a former Minister.

U Ko Ko Gyi has formed the party since he went "underground" after resigning as Minister of Commerce and Supply in July. He also resigned from the chairmanship of the Socialist Party, one of the main parties in the Government Anti-Fascist People's Freedom League.

A Government communiqué tonight announced that Burmese troops, with naval and air support, had recaptured from the insurgents a number of villages near Sylhet.

The communiqué also reported mopping-up operations in the Bassein district of the Irrawaddy Delta. Gunfire was heard in Rangoon early today from across the river as the Burmese Navy frigate, Mayu, fired on the insurgents near Sylhet, a big British-owned oil refinery.

The insurgents in the area were reported to have two tugs and two launches fitted with small arms.

Biggest Yet

Well-disciplined Burmese troops were today fighting the insurgents, according to a British

Trieste To Have Election

Trieste, September 25.

Trieste will have democratic elections as soon as electoral rolls could be completed, it was announced here today.

The peace treaty provided for elections after the appointment of a Governor but it is becoming increasingly clear that no Governor will be appointed.

The announcement added that the United States and British Governments have decided to "satisfy the population's demand for democratic representation."

The right to vote will be given to all Italian citizens who were such when the Free Territory was born on September 15, 1947, and who are permanent residents of Trieste, the announcement said.—United Press.

PAKISTAN SOLDIERS TO RETURN

Batavia, September 25.

The Indonesian Republican Government has agreed to a request by the Government of Pakistan for the return home of 250 Pakistani soldiers of the British Army still in the Republic, the Republican Radio at Jogjakarta reported today.

The Dutch East Indies news agency, Aneta, said that Pakistan's request was made through the British Consul-General in Batavia. The arrival of a Pakistani representative to discuss the matter was being awaited, Aneta reported.—Reuter.

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COMINFORM DELEGATE AT LARGE IN JOHORE

Singapore, September 25.

The security forces in Johore, cleaning up the Communist insurrection in Malaya, had found evidence suggesting the presence of someone in Johore who had recently attended a Cominform conference in Eastern Europe, Major General D. Dunlop, General Officer Commanding, Singapore and Johore, said today in a written statement at a Kuala Lumpur press conference.

General Dunlop said his forces had found a hut in which there were Malayan Communist and Russian flags as well as currency from Yugoslavia, Iraq and India. "It seems possible that the late owner had attended a recent Cominform conference and returned by air," General Dunlop alleged.

Output Maintained

In another hut, he added, the security forces found a Communist pamphlet published apparently only last month in England entitled "Looking Forward." Mr. C. R. Howitt, acting Chief Secretary of the Malay Federation, told the press conference that Malayan industrial output had been maintained despite the terrorist activity. The production of rubber had been affected only negligibly. The slight drop last month was seasonal.

In Negri Sembilan today, Chinese terrorists shot dead two Chinese detectives sitting in a coffee shop.

In Perak, 100 insurgents twice attacked a village in the Sungai Siput area near Ipoh and burnt down the police station. One Malay constable was killed and another seriously wounded before the attackers were driven off.

"Force Ferrets"

Special jungle squads known as "Force Ferrets" have been attacking guerrillas in their jungle hideouts, an Army statement announced today. They are formed of men of the Malay Regiment, Gurkhas

and British regiments. Attached to them are Dyak scouts and Chinese and Malay interpreters.

Police today killed two Chinese terrorists in the Ipoh area, including Choe Fook, leader of a "killer squad" operating in a village near Ipoh.—Reuter.

WESTERN UNION DEFENCE PROGRESS

Washington, September 25.

The latest information in diplomatic circles here is that a broad measure of success has been achieved in London by the Western Union Five-Nation Defence Committee and by the ambassadorial body tackling the political aspects of the problem.

Important progress is claimed in the drafting of plans for joint action in Germany for mutual defence and for the sharing of bases and other facilities.

Not yet near a final decision, however, is the manner and extent of American aid to a Western European military alliance. The chief recipient of such aid, it is argued, would be France. Some reports have put her immediate needs for equipment at 10 armoured divisions and 300 jet fighters.

Such figures are unofficial but it is accepted that France would be the country which would provide the hard core of ground manpower for the alliance and therefore would naturally need larger quantities of equipment than the other nations.

One difficulty that arises here is the effect on French policy of the changes that have taken place in the discussions because of the several ministers of defence who have been in office in recent months.

The meeting of the defence ministers in Paris next week foreshadows an important stage in the development of the alliance.—Reuter.

MARSHALL PLAN CRISIS HINTED

Washington, September 25.

Informed diplomatic quarters here today forecast a crisis in the operation of the Marshall Plan paralleling the political crisis in Europe.

Observers considered that unless there is a sudden improvement in the European political situation many countries receiving Marshall Aid would inevitably divert a proportion of the material and man-power needed for essential recovery purposes to military ends. They said that this process is already taking place in Britain.

Such a diversion, they thought, would mean that the funds originally appropriated for European aid would not now prove adequate for achieving a broad measure of recovery.

Military Aid

The European crisis is regarded by European diplomatic quarters in Washington as demanding an urgent speed-up in the plans for American military assistance. This view has been frequently expressed by French officials. It was expressed by the Chairman of the Western Union Commission, Gladwyn Jebb, during his recent visit here.

Some observers here feel that the critical military position in Western Europe and the harm it could do to the Marshall Plan make a combining of the military and economic aid the only logical solution.

It is conceded that a full crisis might take some months to develop.

In Paris, 200 demonstrators against the Marshall Plan stood to attention and sang the Marseillaise in the Place d'Opera when police stopped their procession and on its way to the French Ministry of Finance.

More police squads arrived and escorted the marchers to the Ministry. Many of the demonstrators carried banners with the words "Ex-Servicemen's Association."



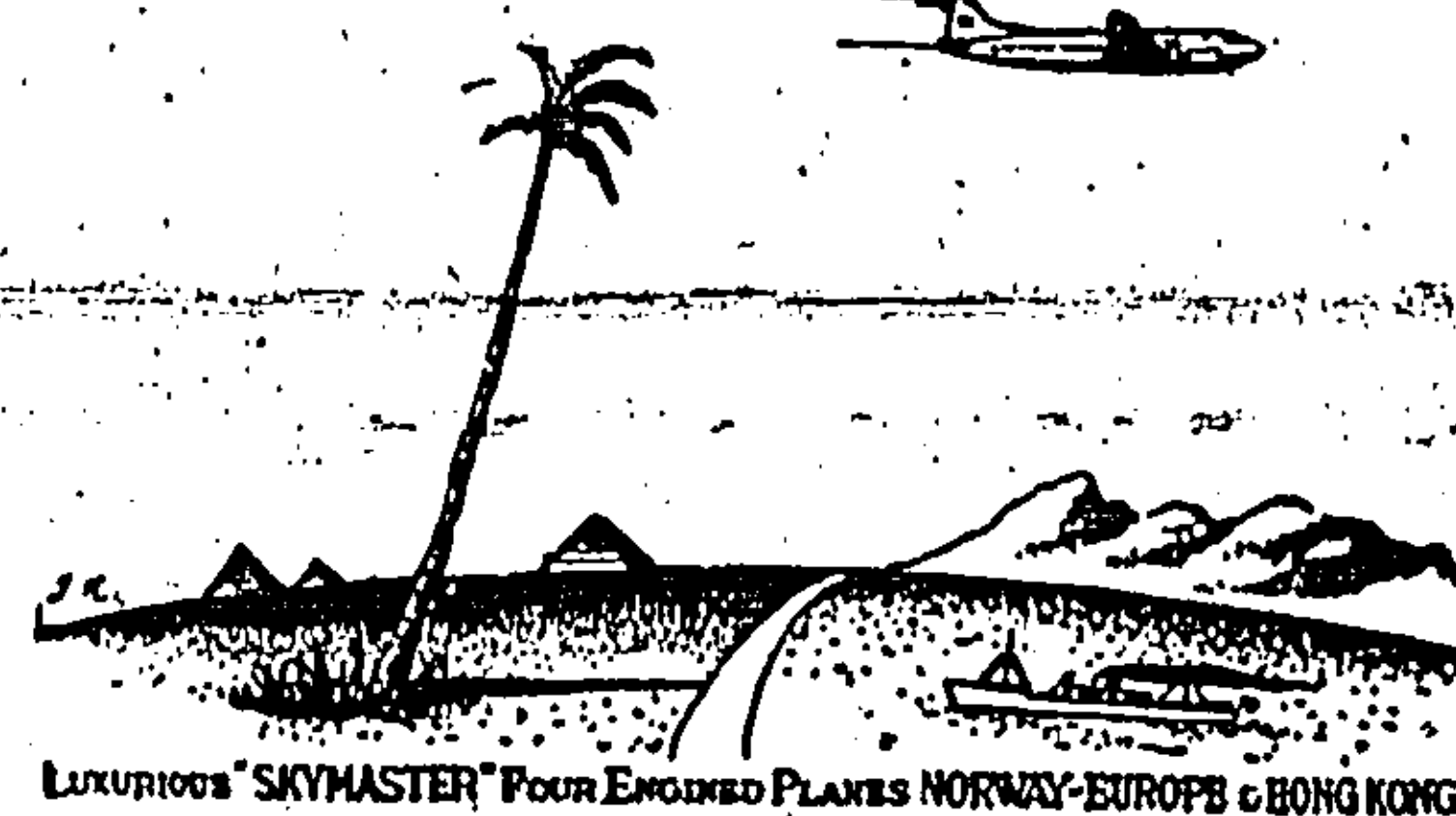
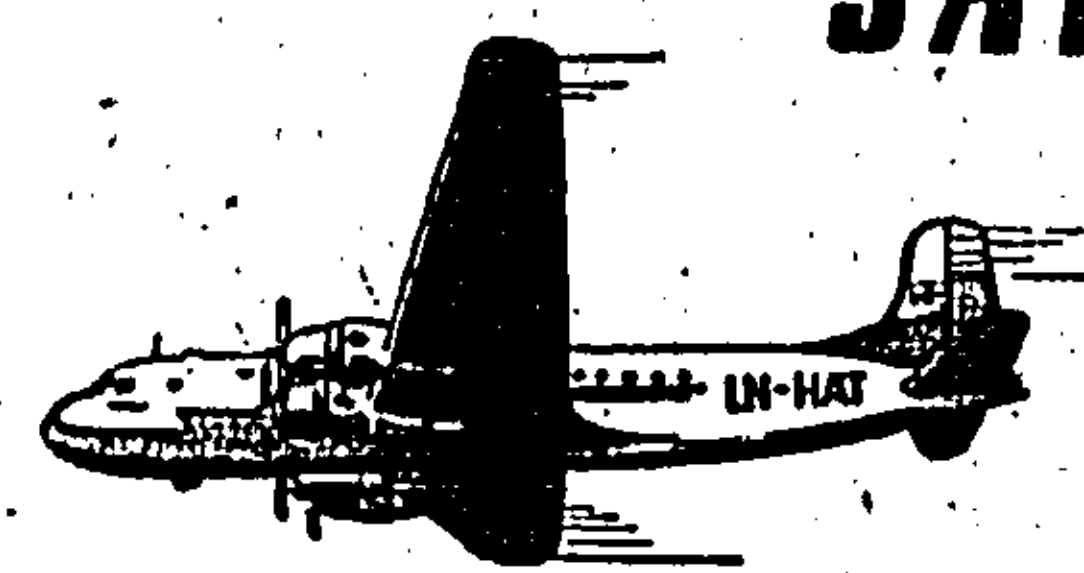
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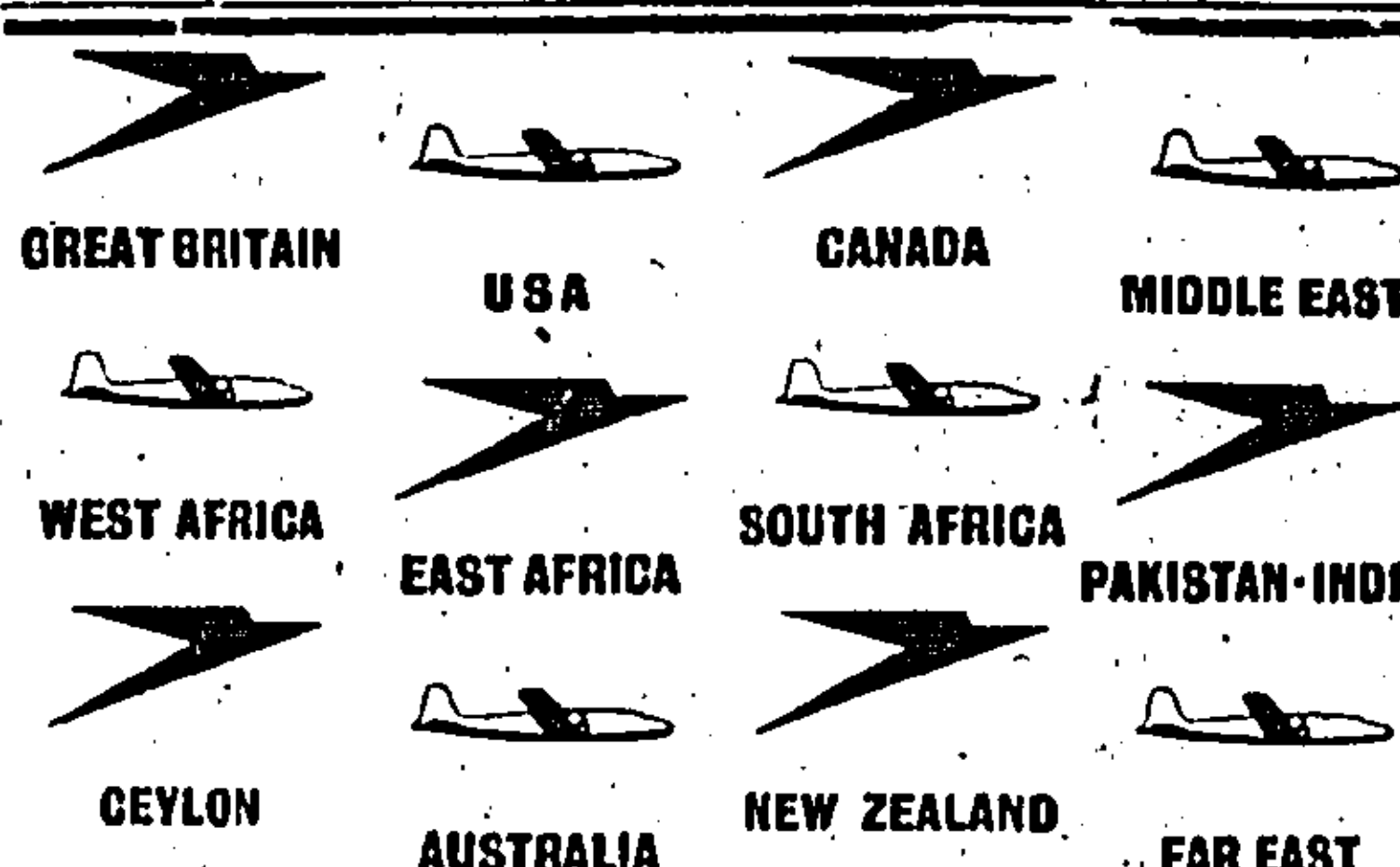
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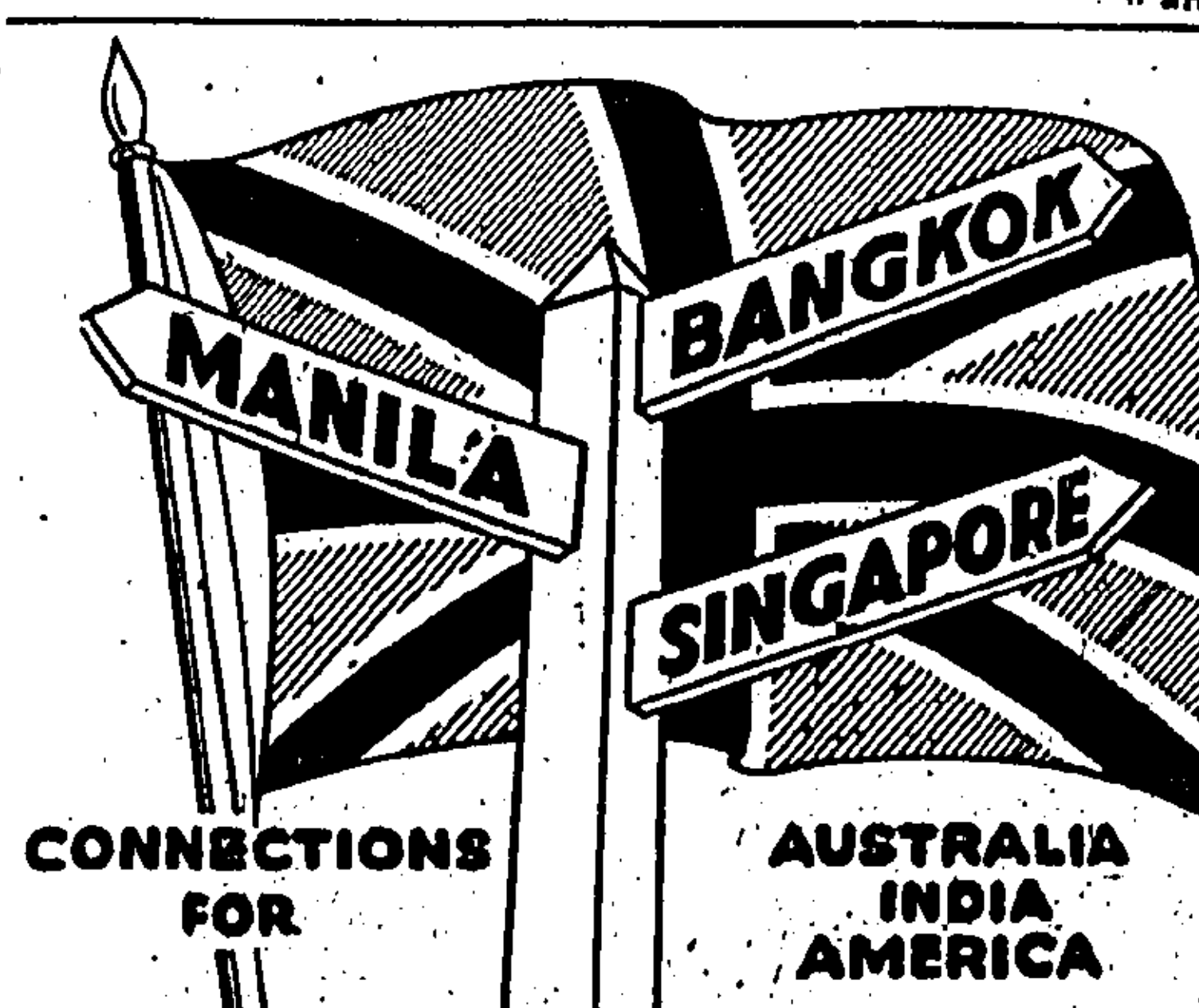


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CHAPTER I

RICHARD OF THE LION HEART—leaving for the Crusades in 1191—mistrusting his Saxon-living brother, Prince John put England under a Regency. Bitterly resentful, and backed by Sir Guy of Gisbourne and other powerful Norman barons, Prince John avidly awaited an excuse to seize the Regent's power, and thus himself meanwhile with the hunt and the joust.

On a day when he was out likely to forget, Prince John was in attendance at a jousting match in the courtyard of Nottingham Castle, where, in the wily sunlight, under fluttering pennants, a motley crowd was gathered—the blazings silks and velvets of the nobility in contrast with the more sober garb of the people, and the rags of serfs and beggars.

Mounted heralds were in readiness to announce the combats and keep score; squires of competing knights, both Norman and Saxon, to replace broken lances, lead off wounded horses, or mend damaged armour. Posted everywhere outside the lists were wandering minstrels whose duty it was to celebrate with noisy flourishes each feat of arms, each fortunate or brilliant stroke.

Prince John sat in the royal box with the lovely Lady Marian Fitzwater. The uncouth Bishop of the Black Canons was with him, too, and the notorious stupid High Sheriff of Nottingham, not to mention many lords and ladies of Norman sympathies.

Suddenly a hush fell over the crowd—the silence before a storm.

Two knights in full armour, visors down, the favours of their ladies fluttering from their helmets, rode toward each other at full gallop, and met with terrific force and the shattering of lances. Both knights crashed from their saddles and a horse went down in a cloud of dust. There was a deafening scream of excitement from the throng, and squires ran forward to assist the fallen contenders to their feet.

"Well, my Lady Marian," inquired Prince John jubilantly, "was it not well worth your

while to come with me from London Town to see what stout arms our Nottingham cousins have?" Before she could answer, the herald's trumpet was announcing the next tilt. He lowered his horn and shouted, "The next joust will be between the valiant Norman knight, Sir Guy of Gisbourne—"

Frenzied applause from the Normans interrupted him. "—and the Saxon knight—Sir Robin of Locksley!"

Sir Robin sat his snowy steed in full armour with lance, sword and shield, the latter bearing his device, black arrows on a field of white. His helmet was carried by the youthful squire he called Will Scarlett, fantastically dressed in the hue that matched his name, with a lute slung over his shoulder. During the tremendous cheering of the Saxons, Sir Robin more than once looked down at Will with a lifted eyebrow or a sly wink.

"This Saxon seems to have many friends, Your Highness," said the lovely Marian, evidently not too well pleased. "A lot of good 'twill do him against Gisbourne!" snorted Prince John. Turning to the ponderous High Sheriff he asked brusquely, "Who is he anyway—this Robin of Locksley?"

"A trouble-maker, Your Highness," said the High Sheriff, his little eyes glinting. "An independent reckless rogue who goes about the Saxon stirring up the Saxons against authority!"

"Against me?" The High Sheriff nodded vigorously and was about to say more when the Bishop, rolling his eyes toward heaven, interrupted. "And he sets himself up as a saviour of the common people!"

"I'll bear the knave in mind!" murmured the Prince ominously. As the two knights cantered toward the royal box, Sir Robin, who appeared to be saying nothing at all, murmured out of the corner of his mouth, "You're looking uncommonly well-pleased with yourself today, Sir Guy! Are you playing a lute for me?"

"You might have more luck with a rope than you'll have with your lance!" Sir Guy's eyes blazed with hate. Sir Robin's eyes were laughing—and as he drew rein before



Sir Robin of Locksley bound for the tilting-match at Nottingham Castle.

Prince John, the tiny golden bells on his horse's bridle tinkled merrily.

Again the trumpet blared—their helmets bearing the oddly-assorted favours of their ladies. Visors down, lances at rest, the knights galloped toward opposite sides of the lists. They collided violently, their lances shattered, but neither unhorsed.

Again they came together with terrific force. Robin's hurled lance caught Sir Guy squarely and swept him from his saddle. With wild clamour the Saxons proclaimed Robin the victor.

Leaving his horse in the care of Will Scarlett the winner strode nonchalantly toward Prince John whose displeasure was evident through the smile that distorted his wily face.

"Congratulations, Sir Robin," he said, "on a lucky stroke!" "My thanks, Your Highness!" Robin replied with the utmost good humour. "It was also lucky that my lance was tipped with a crone!"

Prince John's red face flushed redder and he was about to make an angry reply. But a courier from foreign lands arrived, his horse lathered with foam.

"A message from France, Your Highness, from your brother, King Richard. On his way to England he was captured in Vienna by Leopold of Austria. He is held for ransom at the Castle of Durnstein!"

Prince John—seeing himself upon the Throne of England—could hardly hide his evil joy. But he reckoned without Robin!

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"Ladies," he thought to himself with a chuckle, "change their minds with the winds that blow! The Lady Marian is a comely wench!"

(To be Continued)

A LADDER LED TO THE CHAIR

When another Lindbergh baby turned up in Denmark, recently, the sceptics weren't impressed.

In the 16 years since Colonel Charles Lindbergh's son was snatched from his cot and found dead six weeks later, there have been other similar claims.

But the latest claim by 18-year-old Danish farmhand Erik Nielson again revived interest in the world's most celebrated kidnapping case, and there were still some Americans doubting whether the right man had died for the crime.

The 20-month-old baby was kidnapped from his cot in the Lindberghs' new home, Hopewell, New Jersey, on March 1, 1932.

At the time, Colonel Lindbergh was America's No. 1 national hero. The whole nation promptly went into hysteria.

In one week Lindbergh received 100,000 letters containing false clues, clairvoyant dreams, hallucinations and illusions.

Bogus Confessions
Before the case ended, two people had "confessed" to the crime; a maid in the home of Mrs. Lindbergh's mother had committed suicide; a man had gone to jail for fraud and extortion.

An eccentric and elderly Bronx teacher named Dr. John F. ("Jafie") Condon managed to make contact with the kidnapper.

One night Condon handed over 50,000 dollars in notes to a mystery man calling himself "John" in a darkened Bronx cemetery.

12 bookkeepers had worked all night, adding the serial numbers and details of the notes, a large proportion of which were gold certificates.

"John" promised that the baby would be found on a "boat" (boat)—but there was no boat and no baby.

Six weeks after the kidnapping a negro stopped his truck to get behind a thickset of a road 5½ miles from Lindbergh's home, stumbled on the decomposed body of Charles A. Lindbergh, Junior.

Body Identified
The body was positively identified by Lindbergh and nursemaid Betty Gow from a slight mal-

formation of the bones in one foot and other characteristics. For more than two years nothing further was heard of the Lindbergh kidnapping case.

But behind the scenes a Government wood technologist named Arthur Koehler was engaged on what is now accepted as the most brilliant piece of scientific detection in criminal history.

The kidnapper had left behind a ladder at the Lindbergh home. Koehler took up the seemingly impossible task of identifying the timber in it.

There were 1500 miles where the timber could have been cut, but after 18 months Koehler traced it to one Bronx lumber yard.

Hauptmann's Trial
It was wretched luck for Bruno Richard Hauptmann, a German carpenter with a criminal record in Germany, that America had gone off the gold standard.

In the fall of 1934, Hauptmann bought petrol at a Bronx garage with a gold certificate, by then rare currency. The Lindbergh kidnapping case had broken at last.

The trial of Bruno Richard Hauptmann at Flemington, New Jersey, in January, 1935, was a tragedy-comedy.

There was bedlam in the choked streets of the little town and bedlam inside the tiny, overcrowded courthouse as an army of specialist writers, novelists, psychologists, amateur detectives, mystery story writers banged away at their typewriters.

Hysterical spectators gasped, shouted, laughed, jostled each other. Tie-tac men signalled the progress of the trial through the courthouse windows. Camera bulbs flashed. Bookmakers offered even money on Hauptmann going to the chair.

There was a wild scene when Rev. Vincent C. Burns was ejected from the court after shouting out that another man had confessed the crime to him in 1932.

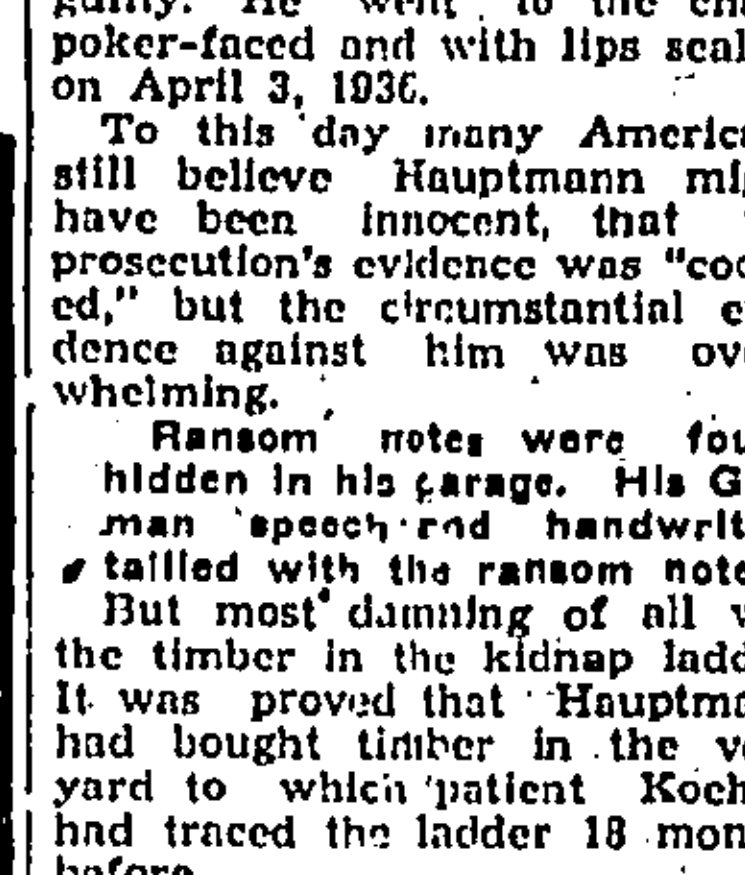
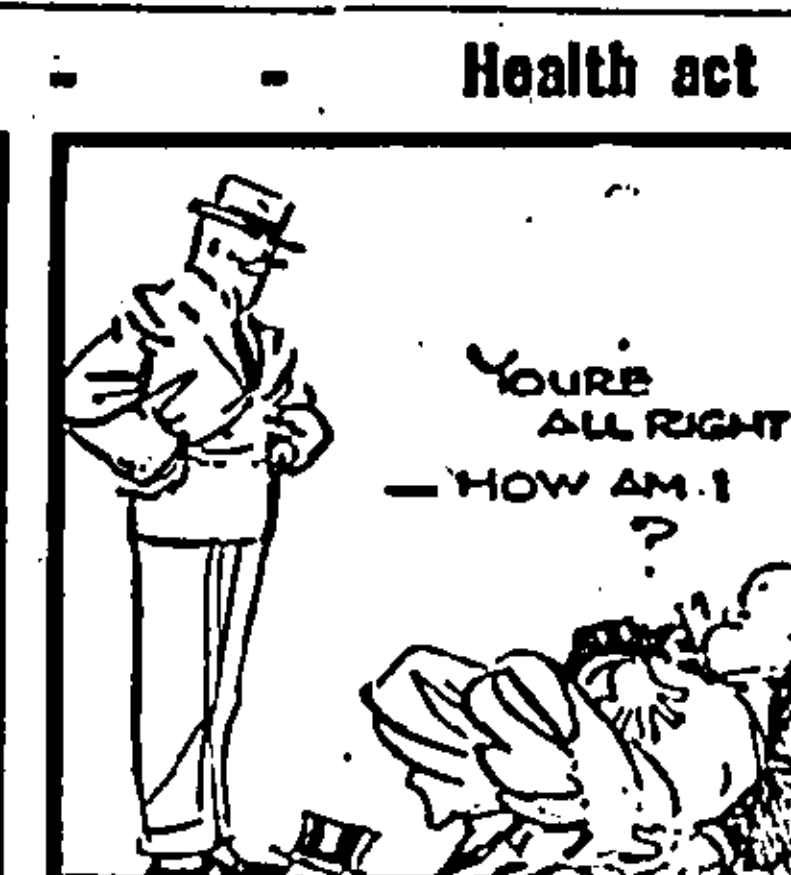
Damning Evidence
In this musical comedy atmosphere a million words of evidence were given and at the end of it Hauptmann was declared guilty. He went to the chair, poker-faced and with lips sealed, on April 3, 1936.

To this day many Americans still believe Hauptmann might have been innocent, that the prosecution's evidence was "cooked," but the circumstantial evidence against him was overwhelming.

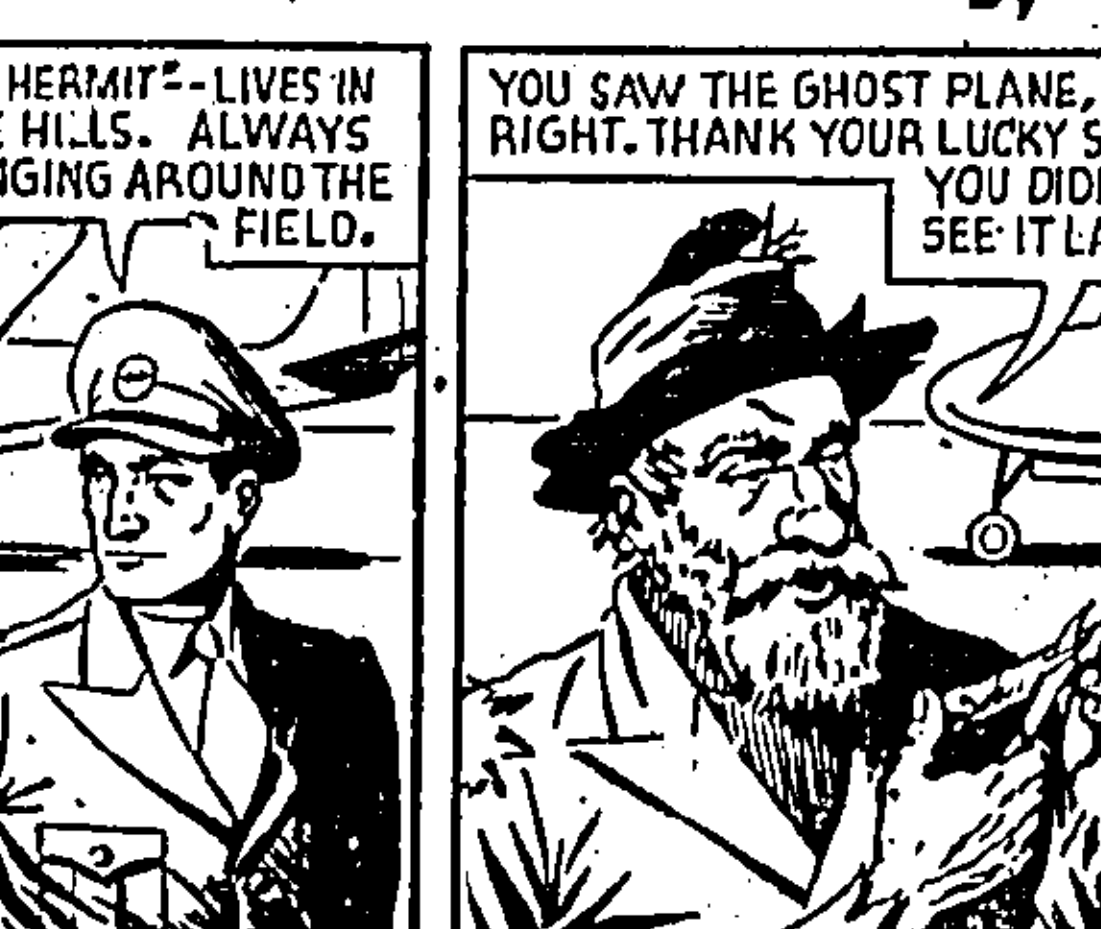
Ransom notes were found hidden in his garage. His German "spelling" and handwriting tallied with the ransom note. But most damning of all was the timber in the kidnapping ladder.

It was proved that Hauptmann had bought timber in the very yard to which patient Koehler traced the ladder 18 months before.

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For	Date	Vessel
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FINANCE AND COMMERCE

Russia Trying To Win Back Left-Wing Japanese Friends

Tokyo, September 25.

Allied observers in Tokyo today interpreted the statement by the Soviet Ambassador in Washington, that there should be unlimited development of a peaceful Japanese industry, as "another phase in the Far Eastern cold war." The new Russian move was heralded by the Japanese Communist Party, which in recent weeks has begun its campaign for a peace treaty.

PLANNING TO OUST FRANCO

St. Jean de Luz, France, September 24. The Spanish Republican leader, Indalecio Prieto, said today that the "BOC" had received word of unanimous approval from Socialists inside Spain of his programme for co-operation with the Monarchist party for ousting Generalissimo Francisco Franco.

The Executive Committees of the Socialist and General Workers Union, working secretly in Madrid, sent word of their unanimous approval to an accord recently drawn up between all anti-Franco parties, excluding the Communists, for replacing Franco. The accord came through as tension was reported to be mounting all over Spain against Franco.

Some Prieto hoped for quick action, especially since ill-feeling had grown because Franco Spain was not admitted to the United Nations.

Customs officials here today seized more than 350 pounds of dynamite and explosives destined for Spain. The accord between anti-Franco factions and the Don Juan Monarchists call for the immediate replacement of Franco by the monarch, with a general referendum by all Spaniards, to decide whether they want a monarchist or Republican form of government.—United Press.

"HUNDREDS OF MILES FASTER THAN SOUND"

Washington, September 25. The United States Air Force disclosed officially today for the first time that the X-1 experimental rocket plane had flown "hundreds of miles faster than the speed of sound." (The speed of sound at sea level is about 760 m.p.h.)

The announcement was made by the United States Air Secretary, Mr. Stuart Symington, in an address to the Air Force Association.

In a summary of the United States Air Force achievements in the past year, Mr. Symington also mentioned "the day the new jet bomber ran away from some jet fighters."

He did not say what planes were involved but observers suggested this meant the United States now has a jet bomber which flies faster than 500 miles an hour—the speed at which operational jet fighters manoeuvre.—Reuter.

US CONSUMER PRICES REACH NEW RECORD

Washington, September 25. According to the Bureau of Labour statistics, prices paid by consumers rose by one half of one per cent from July 15 to August 15 to reach a new record of 174.5 per cent over the 1935-9 average.

The Bureau said that the August level was 3.9% higher than a year ago, 30.9% above June 1940 and 77% above August 1939.

If the index continues at this rate of increase, approximately 285,000 General Motors workers, covered by the United Auto Workers contract, "escalator clause" will get another wage increase next December 1.

Under the General Motors contract, employees get a cent an hour cost of living increase for every 1.14 per cent rise in the Bureau index.—Reuter.

Investigation Of Duponts

Chicago, September 25. A Federal Grand Jury will begin an anti-trust investigation of Dupont de Nemours and Co. next Thursday.

Grand jury subpoenas have been issued for the business records of Dupont, General Motors Corporation, United States Rubber Co., Ethyl Corporation, North American Aviation Incorporated, Kinetico Chemicals Incorporated, Bendix Aviation Corporation and Remington Arms Company.

While Duponts large shareholdings in General Motors has been generally known, the Government anti-trust division will attempt to determine whether there are any links between Dupont and other concerns through stockholdings or possible agreements.—Reuter.

Bevin's Statement

Discussing the whole problem of Communism in East Asia, the semi-official English language daily, Nippon Times said today, that the statement of the Foreign Secretary, Mr. Bevin, to the House of Commons was well borne out by recent developments.

Communist activity in South-east Asia was all the more dangerous because it might dovetail with the formidable activities of the Communist regimes in parts of China and Korea.

If Communism should become entrenched throughout the greater part of East Asia, Japan could not but be directly affected.

The intensification of Communist activity in any part of Eastern Asia was therefore a matter which should be of vital concern to Japan.

At a time when so many of the countries of Eastern Asia were being threatened by the Communist danger, it was highly pertinent for the Japanese to notice what the Communists were doing in Japan. Here as elsewhere, the native Communists seemed to be studiously making an emotional appeal too thinly disguised Nationalism.

Alien Ideology

"Under the cloak of a nationalistic appeal, are not the Communists preparing to deliver Japan into the grip of an alien ideology?" the article asked.

"Under the pretence of fighting for the labouring classes, are not the Communists whipping up a class struggle designed to throw the nation's economy into chaos? Will not the effect be to weaken Japan so as to make her less capable than ever of maintaining her independence?"

Communist activities in South-east Asia should be a warning to Japan, the article continued. A close check of the possibility of subversive activities in Japan was the logical precaution to take when Communist confagurations were spreading in the neighbourhood.—Reuter.

Urges Mass Emigration

Bournemouth, September 25. Lieutenant-General Sir Ronald Wicks, Deputy Chairman of the War Office, urged a mass emigration and colonial development scheme for the transfer of millions of Britons to the Empire over a period of years.

"We have got to face a planned emigration of people, officers and civilians. We can relieve the demand for imported foodstuffs by a decrease in our total population," he said.

"It is not a good argument to say this will mean the decline of the United Kingdom. It will decline anyhow unless something is done."—Reuter.

ANGLO-US RIFT ON REPARATIONS

London, September 25. The American and British Foreign Ministers are likely to discuss the critical issue of the dismantling of German factories during the week-end in United Nations activities in Paris, it was considered in well-informed quarters here today.

In any case, an attempt to sort out the Anglo-American differences on the subject can scarcely be delayed beyond the end of next week, it was felt.

Few questions outside the central issue of great power relations and the Berlin blockade are liable to arouse such strong feeling in Europe as the prospect, following a formal appeal to Britain from the Marshall Plan Administration, Mr. Paul G. Hoffman, that dismantling might be stopped on certain plants in the Western Zones of Germany.

Policy Clear

At the same time, few issues are likely to arouse such enthusiasm in Western Germany itself. Despite a report that the present state of British policy is clear.

For the present, the whole dismantling programme for the British Zone will proceed, but the Foreign Secretary, Mr. Ernest Bevin, is expected to consider exemption from the programme of a small number of plants, to be considered on their merits if it can be shown that their retention in Germany would genuinely benefit the European Recovery Programme.

PALESTINE OBSERVERS

Brussels, September 25. Twenty-seven Belgian army non-commissioned officers were here by air today to join the Belgian contingent of the international corps of observers in Palestine.

A further 28 non-commissioned officers will leave within the next few days, bringing to 100 the Belgian contingent to the international corps.—Reuter.

AIRLINES TO GIVE DISCOUNT

New York, September 25.

The American Airlines, the largest company operating in the United States, has announced that passengers making four domestic journeys a month between any two points will receive not only its 5 per cent round-trip discount but will also be refunded the Government's transportation tax of 15 per cent.

The air line presumably will pay the tax itself. The new fare, an equivalent of a 20 per cent saving, is the latest move in a battle for increased traffic by domestic air lines. The United Air Lines of Chicago have also announced a similar plan, but without the 5 per cent return discount.

The announcements follow a recent unofficial ruling by the Civil Aeronautics Board that because of increased operating costs fares should be increased 10 per cent.—Reuter.

Nanking, September 28. United Nations Day, which falls on October 24, has been adopted by China as a national holiday. The decision was reached at a meeting of the Executive Yuan yesterday.—Reuter-AAP.

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